No. 819.—vol. xxix.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

If the preparations for the gorgeous ceremonial which is to take place to-morrow within the venerable precincts of the Kremlin have not for the last few weeks monopolised the attention of Europe, they have at least engrossed a much larger share of the public curiosity than any event which has occurred since the declaration of peace. The details of the solemnity, as they are forwarded by the ever-ready pens of the representatives of English journalism, who for the first time in the history of the newspaper press have paid professional visits to St. Petersburg and Moscow, will be perused in every country in the civilised world, not so much for the mere splendour of the ceremony as for considerations connected with the personal character and circumstances of him who is to receive on the occasion the insignia of Empire, and the homage of a great people. At any time the Coronation of a Czar would excite curiosity. At a time like the present it will excite emotions far deeper.

The reflections that will force themselves upon most minds in connection with the event are obvious enough. We shall not attempt to read a homily upon the occasion, or seek to point the moral of human greatness-its rise, its fall, or its uncertainties-from any circumstances in the history, either of the present Emperor, or of the great and unfortunate man who preceded him on a throne so brilliant, but so insecure. The nations of the West have neither felt nor encouraged any sentiment of hostility against Alexander II. On the contrary, they have sympathised with the delicacy and danger of his position, done justice to the mildness and benevolence of his character, and made ample allowance for the many and great difficulties under which he succeeded to his perilous inheritance. If at any moment since the conclusion of peace they have felt indignant at the bad faith apparent in the dilatoriness with | trustworthy allies of their own nation, and that British power,

which Kars was surrendered, at the claim made for possession of the Island of Serpents, or at the difficulties thrown in the way of the equitable adjustment of the Danubian boundary, they have exonerated the Emperor from blame, and have lain it upon the system of which he is the representative rather than the agent-upon the professional astuteness and esprit du corps of his diplomatic servants, and upon the mechanical action of the State machine, which continues for a long time to roll in its usual and prescribed course, although a new and a milder Czar may have succeeded to its direction. They form sincere wishes that, for his own sake, as well as for that of Europe, the Emperor will give the system of his dynasty a better direction as vigorously as he can; that he may be unlike his restless and ambitious father; and that he may seek, and obtain, the true glory which is to be won in the consolidation of his Empire and its advancement in the arts of peace; and not embitter his own days, and darken the prosperity of nations, by becoming what Nicholas aspired to be, and might have become-had his life been spared-the worst of all the scourges of humanity, an aggressive conqueror.

As far as the British people are concerned, it may be truly stated that they have no desire for the humiliation of Russia, or indeed of any other State or country in Europe or in the world. Neither have they any desire for its stagnation or retrogression, commercially or politically. They have themselves arrived at such a position-thanks to the freedom of their institutions, to their industry, energy, and perseverance, and to the sound common sense of their character-that the greater the progress made by the other nations of Europe, the more certainty do they feel of the future progress of England. They desire that Russia, as well as the other great Monarchies and Empires of the world, should become enlightened, rich and free; being assured that freedom, wealth, and enlightenment are the best and most

whatever jealous potentates or populations may represent, is not inimical, but the reverse, to the prosperity of the civilised world.

But while the British people feel this, and are willing to wipe off all remembrance of the late war, in as far as any animosity or illfeeling which it may have engendered is concerned, it can only be on condition that Russia shall sincerely enter upon a new line of policy, and that Alexander II. shall renounce, once and for ever the aggressive and nefarious projects of his father; and that he will cease to strive for the aggrandisement of Russia by any other means or any other arts than those of peace and commerce. The law of the Russian empire like that of every other, is development. It is only when that development shall assume the form of invasion of the rights, if not of the existence, of others that Great Britain and her allies, whomsoever they shall happen to be, will look with displeasure upon its progress.

It cannot, however, be denied that Great Britain-in common, perhaps, with France, Germany, and Italy-is apprehensive that Russia is not yet sufficiently civilised to pursue the peaceful policy of growing rich by industry, and influential by wisdom; and that Europe generally regards the new Czar and his advisers with mistrust. It is in the power of the Czar to tranquillise the public mind in this respect. He has a great future before him if he be prudent as well as bold. His father's reign, though brilliant, was a retrogression. Being nineteen twentieths of a German, he ruled Russia and weighed upon Europe by means of Germany. He used the petty Sovereigns and mean ambitions of Germany to serve his purpose; not being wise enough to see that the prosperity of the German people, irrespective of the royal or ducal pretensions of its trumpery little sovereigns, would have been in reality a far greater source of wealth and power to Russia than the possession of Constantinople; and that his empire, in spite of its geographical disadvantages, might have obtained the long-coveted, if not abso-





THE RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE, AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY TO THE COURT OF ST. PETERSBURG. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.-(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

LORD WODEHOUSE, MINISTER PLENDOTENTIARY TO THE COURT OF ST. PETERSBURG. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN .- (SEE NEN

lutely essential, seaboard without robbery and violence, and by the natural growth of time and a peaceful policy.

No one can study the map of Europe and the history of Russia without comprehending at a glance the great importance to the Czars of the possession of a coast line in Europe, and the imperative necessity under which they labour of possessing egress and ingress to and from the great oceans and highways of modern commerce. By treaty, by alliance, by matrimonial connection and consequent inheritance, the Sovereigns of Russia might have calculated, at no distant day, on securing for all legitimate State purposes the entrances of the Baltic. Possessed of these Constantinople would have been comparatively unimportant. It was because Nicholas resolved to snatch by violence those advantages which he might have secured by the slower but honester process of arrangement, purchase, or inheritance, that the policy of two hundred years received a check, and that the prestige of his country was dimmed, if not destroyed, for years to come. If the new Sovereign, at whose capital all the notabilities of Europe are now assembled, will strive to repair by a peaceful reign the miseries occasioned by the ill-judged war, in which he was so innocent, and we would fain believe so unwilling, an actor, Great Britain will not look with any alarm at the progress which he may If he will construct railways, docks, and electric telegraphs-if he will freely admit travellers into, and as freely allow his own subjects to leave, his territory-if he will encourage art, literature, and science-foster the growth of an intelligent middle class in his dominions, and prepare the way for the growth and expression of a public opinion among the Russians of all classes, the British people will not be jealous of him, but will hail Russia as a friend and an ally, and as a country far too essential to their own prosperity to be lightly quarrelled with. But if the new Czar pursue a contrary policy if, amid the dazzle and glare of his coronation, the schemes of conquest bequeathed to him by his predecessors, near and remote, be reinvigorated after their temporary collapse, this country, as before, will be ready to confront him on behalf of the equilibrium and the independence of Europe, and to read him a sterner lesson than the last war afforded him. Let us hope, however, that he is wiser and juster than to incur the risk.

THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND THE MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Upon the preceding page we have engraved the Portraits of the leading representatives of Great Britain at the magnificent ceremonial of the Coronation of the Czar. Earl Granville, Ambassador Extraordinary, fills a similar office to that borne by his Lordship's father, who, in 1804, was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia; and subsequently an Ambassador to the Court of France.

potentiary to Russia; and subsequently an Ambassador to the Court of France.

EARL GRANVILLE is the eldest son of the first Earl by the second daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire. He was born in 1815, and educated at Eton and Christchurch, where he took his degree in 1834. In the following year he became, under his father, Attaché to the Embassy at Paris; and in 1836, being just of age, he was eleected M.P. for the borough of Morpeth. He was again returned in 1837; at the close of this Session he retired from Parliament, and accepted the appointment of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held until 1840, when he took his seat in Parliament for Lichfield. He has uniformly supported the Liberal party, and has been an able and consistent advocate of Free Trade. In 1846 his Lordship succeeded to the Peerage. In 1851 he succeeded Lord Palmerston as Foreign Secretary, which office he held but until the breaking up of the Russell Ministry. Lord Grauville has also held the post of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy. In 1852 his Lordship was appointed Lord President of the Council, which office he now fills.

A letter from Moscow of the present week states:—

Lord Granville is comfortably located in his splendid palace, formerly the residence of Frince Graziano, and the street in which it is situated is a seene of constant bustle. There is a splendid suite of rooms, elegantly iurnished and capable of accommodating, according to the London system of eramming, two thousand persons; but the Russians must have room for their mazourkas, their cracoviennes, and their sit-down suppers, and therefore it is probable that the invitations will not exceed six hundred. His Lordship's object will be to please by the good taste and quality of his entertainments, rather than to vie with the Russian nobility in that Lavish expenditure which to them would be no novelty. Whatever is done at the Emba

their mazourkas, t therefore it is prob His Lordship's obj-his entertainments, lavish expenditure-at the Embassy wil which his Lordshi-he and his suite are respect, and are un-pitality of their rec-Atteched to Lov

wille's Special Mission are Sir Robert Peel the Special Mission), Lord Dudley and Ward, Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Seymour, Marquis of ord Cavendish, Sir John E. D. Acton, Bart.; Attached to Lord Gr. (who acts as Secretary to the Earl of Lincoln, the Stafford, Lord Ashley, the Hon. E. T. Gower Villiers Lister, and Dr. the Hon. General Ponsonby, Mr.

Villiers Lister, and Dr. Sandwith.

Lord Wodehouse, the newly-appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, is thirty years of age; and has filled the post of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs since December, 1852. He was educated at Eton and Christchurch, and gained first-class honours at Oxford in 1847. In the same year he took his seat in the House of Lards; and married Florence, eldest daughter of the Earl of Clare. Lord Wodehouse's father died in 1834; and he succeeded to the peerage in 1846, on the death of his grandfather, who had been for many years Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk. The Wodehouses of Kimberley have held lands and knightly rank in that county for at least seven hundred years; but Lord Wodehouse became possessed of Kimberley in 1836, by the marriage of Sir John Wodehouse with the heiross of the Pastolfs. Lord Wodehouse is seventeenth in direct male descent from John Wodehouse, who fought at Agincourt, the "beloved Esquier," and eventually executor, of King Henry V. The Wodehouses have at many periods represented their native county from the earliest returns to Parliament: the politics of the family were Jacobite and then Tory for several generations; and the last Lord was the acknowledged and respected head of that party in Norfolk.

Lord Wodehouse, He is a decided Liberal but enjagetly wards.

Tespected head of that party in Norfolk.

Lord Wodehouse has carefully and independently thought out his own political opinions. He is a decided Liberal, but eminently moderate, conciliatory, and practical, possessing indefatigable industry, a fearless love of truth, and a mind active, vigorous, and logical. He enters love of truth, and a mind active, vigorous, and logical. He enters on his delicate and important mission with a thorough acquaintance with the diplomatic proceedings of the last four years, in the full enjoyment of youth, and health, and energy. We wish him all success in his honourable career, and a future marked by useful exertions in the faithful service of his country.

AN EXTEMPORISED BALL-ROOM.—It is rumoured that our Am-An Extemporised Ball-room,—It is rumoured that our Ambassador, Lord Granville, will have to pay the enormous sum of 40,000 ailver roubles (equal to about 6000. sterling) for an hotel at Moscow during the period of one single month, in which he will not be able to give a ball, for want of a room therein sufficiently large for the purpose. On an inquiry being instituted where a room for such a ball could be had, it was soon satisfactorily answered as far as the accommodation was concerned, but such an enormous sum was demanded for it that his Lordship thought it necessary first to telegraph to London for instructions, before engaging it, when he was requested not to comply with such a demand; that a saloon of iron, covered with glass, of sufficient dimensions, would be sent to him from England in the course of fourteen days.—Letter from Hamburg.

The Governor-General of India, Lord Canning, has been suf-fering from sickness, and is about to take a sea voyage as far as the Straits Settlements, for the benefit of change of air.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS. Thursday.

THE Emperor, contrary to what was expected, and we believe intended, has prolonged his stay at Biarritz. Various unfavourable reports relative to the state of his Majesty's health continue to go the rounds, but it is difficult to say to what extent they are correct—that there are some grounds for them, we imagine, is pretty certain. The Emperor and Empress, however, enjoy their stay extremely, and the latter is already much benefited by the open sea baths taken in a space set apart for the purpose opposite the Imperial residence. The number of intruders on the privacy of the Imperial family-some actuated by mere curiosity, others by the desire of finding occasions to present petitions-has been so great that the Prefectof the Department, M. Laity (one of the oldest and most faithful adherents of the fortunes of Louis Napoleon), has been obliged to issue a notice to repress them. A steam-corvette has been brought to Biarritz to serve for the maritime excursions of the Imperial guests, who have already made some trips in the neighbourhood of the baths. The indifferent weather and the climate of Biarritz are said in a slight degree to justify the apprehensions that existed as to the place being unsuited to the Prince Imperial, and he has, in consequence, been sent to the terre de Grammont, at about two leagues from the coast, where the Emperor and Empress visit him every day.

A few persons of note, high functionaries of State, whose duties render a long absence from the capital inconvenient and difficult, and a small sprinkling of foreigners, are beginning to return to Paris. Among the latter are the beautiful Comtesse de Castiglione, who has taken a villa for the rest of the season at Ville d'Avray, on her return from a visit to Holland-house, and the son of the Prince of Samos, who, it is said, comes to plead to the Imperial Government the question of the maintenance of the separation of the Principalities.

It appears that the Government has resolved to yield to great companies the exploitation of the waters of Baréges, Cauterêts, and Bagnères de Bigorre, according to the German system; Baréges is, by a series of vast works on the heights above it, to be protected from the avalanche which now so frequently jeopardise it; and at all these places are to be constructed casinos, maisons de conversation, kursaals, &c., as at Baden, Homburg, and elsewhere.

It is, we believe, decided that a number of important alterations intended to take place immediately in Paris shall be postponed, in consequence, principally (to say nothing of the enormous cost, at such a moment), of the inevitable result of a still further increase in the price of house-rent. Among these projects was one for the construction of a vast boulevard, extending from the Rue de l'Echelle to the Place du Hâvre. It is said, however, that the idea of removing the obelisk of Lougsor to the rond point of the Champs Elysées is still entertained; and there was even a question of demolishing the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile: the souvenirs associated with this edifice, however, have, we believe, secured it.

The conclusion of the coronation fêtes at St. Petersburg seems fixed upon as the signal of departure for many native as well as foreign notabilities, most of whom propose to bend their steps to Paris or to Rome: the latter place being the temporary sojourn of the Empress Dowager, who, we learn, proposes to pass the autumn there.

The subject that seems principally to occupy the attention of the Emperor for the moment is that of Algeria, and a variety of highly important plans are being suggested and digested thereon. question, already many times discussed, of sending thither all the foundling children above ten years old has been again revived, and is warmly encouraged by some, and no less strongly opposed by

Meyerbeer has returned to Paris, but it is said will not be induced to give his long-promised "Africaine" at the Opera this season. Rossini is expected ere long.

The Pescatore trial, so long and earnestly debated, has at last been brought to an end in favour of the heirs at law-Mdme. Catherine Weber's marriage being pronounced invalid in a civil point of view; the will made by M. Pescatore in her favour is, however, to be executed, but the costs she is, of course, condemnd to pay.

It is reported—and, we believe, with truth—that a notification has been given to the Legitimist press to abstain in future from any such correspondence as we last week alluded to, relative to party matters, or the adoption or abandonment of the white flag.

The Emperor is sending to the Czar one of the set of copies of the "Imitation de Jésus Christ," printed in the Imperial press, and magnificently illuminated, prepared expressly for presentation to the Sovereigns and Sovereign Princes of Europe.

The construction of the model cottages on the ground in the Avenue Trudaine on which the Atéliers Nationaux were erected in 1848 proceeds rapidly, and promises ere long to ease in some degree the heavy pressure of rents on the working classes. Reste à voir, if the buildings in question are of a sort to supply the want in the most effectual and durable manner. They are in the châlet style, and very slightly constructed, affording no great resistance to either heat or cold; and, being chiefly composed of wood, are doubly exposed to the risks of conflagration.

The Princess Mathilde quits her villa at St. Gratian to proceed to Stuttgard, on a visit to the King of Wurtemberg, who is her maternal uncle, and to meet the Queen of the Low Countries, her cousin

There is a talk of the possibility of the Marshal Randon being named Special Minister for Algeria, in addition to his post of Grand Ecuyer; but we believe there is in reality little, if any, grounds for such a report, and that the Governor-Generalship of this possession will be accorded to the Duc de Malakoff. Apropos to this hero of the Crimea, a rumour has been going the rounds of his intended marriage with a lady attached to the Imperial household; we believe it to be, however, wholly unfounded.

M. Scribe is said to be composing a new comedy for the coming season, ordered by the Emperor for representation at the Théâtre Français. The Palais Royal has a most amusing féerie, "La Queue de la Poëte;" and most of the other houses are active in preparing for the ensuing campaign.

CONDITION OF ITALY.

The news from Italy continues to be of a threatening character. The military measures which the Austrian Government is taking have naturally strengthened the hostile sentiments of Sardinia towards Austria. It is stated that the Sardinian army is to be increased, and that Count Cavour has already addressed a note to the Sardinian Ministers at foreign Courts, in which he declares that this measure has been adverted salely in consequence of the reliance for the sardinian district.

Ministers at foreign Courts, in which he declares that this measure has been adopted solely in consequence of the policy of Austria, and intimates pretty clearly that he will not tolerate a purely Austrian intervention in Italy.

The Risorgimento of Turin of the 28th ult. states that Rome is shortly to be evacuated by the French, whose duties will then be limited to garrisoning Civita Vecchia. Their place at Rome is to be supplied by Swiss troops, which are being constantly enrolled. A Paris corre-

spondent of the Indépendance of Brussels writes, on the other hand :-

"I have heard from what I consider good authority that the French garrison is about to be increased by the addition of another brigade."

The Journal de Francfort continues to receive diplomatic communications from Vienna on the affairs of Naples. A letter of the 28th ult.

says:—
Several journals have stated that France and England have presented an ultimatum to the Neapolitan Cabinet, the rejection of which would compel a recourse to arms. No one here has any knowledge of such a proceeding having taken place, and, as to the employment of force, it would be a very dangerous precedent to compel an independent Monarch to make modifications in the laws and internal regulations of his Government. It may be with certainty admitted that, even were France and England determined under certain circumstances to adopt cocreive measures against the King of the Two Sicilies, they would, before resorting to that extremity, endeavour to bring the existing differences to an amicable understanding by the intervention of a friendly Power.

INSURRECTION IN SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, Thursday Morning.
An insurrection took place yesterday in the Canton of Neufchatel.
The cry of the insurgents was—"Yive le Roi!"* The cry of the insurgents was—"Vive le Roi!"*
The authorities are in the power of the insurgents.

* This rising is, no doubt, in favour of the long-standing claims of the King of Prussia to the territory of Neufchatel.

THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.—ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR INTO MOSCOW.

This solemn part of the Imperial pageant took place on the 29th ult. The following account of it is taken from the telegraphic despatch forwarded from Moscow by the Daily News correspondent:

The following account of it is taken from the telegraphic despatch forwarded from Moscow by the Daily News correspondent:—

At a quarter past three p.m. the Imperial procession left the Petrovsky Palace. First came a "Maître de Police," with twelve mounted gendarmes to clear the way. The Emperor was preceded by his body guard in their magnificent uniforms, squadrons of Cossacks of the Black Sea and of the regiment of Guards, the representatives of the Asiatic populations which acknowledge the sovereignty of Russia, with valets, lackeys, and runners of the Court. After this mixture of European and Oriental costumes came Masters of Ceremonics and others with their badges of office. After this train, in which European and Oriental finery were strangely mingled, came Alexander Nicolaievitch, on horseback, attended by the Minister of his Household, the Minister of War, and his aides-de-camp. The Princes of the blood followed, all on horseback. A long train of spleadid carriages came next in order, containing the Empress, the Empress Mother, the Grand Duchesses, and the Princes of Oldenburg, followed by their ladies of honour. Squadrons of Cuirassiers closed the procession.

At four p.m. precisely a salvo of seventy-one guns announced that the Emperor was entering his ancient capital. The military Governor-General of Moscow received his Majesty at the entrance of the city, at the head of his employés. All along the route of the procession the houses were decorated, and the clergy stationed at the gates of their respective churches with their images and crosses. The acclamations of the assembled multitudes were enthusiastic, and distinctly heard above the din and clangour of the bells.

The Emperor, the Empresses, the Princes, and the Princesses descended from their horses and carriages in front of the Cathedral of the Assumption, at the stair which is called Krasnoé Kryltzo. Intelligence of this event was forthwith thundered forth by a salvo of 85 guns. After kissing the images and relies, their Majesties proceeded t

ancestors.

The metallic hurricane from the innumerable churches still vibrates through the air and shakes the walls. At night the city is to be illu-

SERPENTS' ISLAND.—THE RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENT.

Some very interesting details about the Russian attempt to occupy Serpents' Island are given by the Constantinople correspondent of the Times. From this account we learn that the first news of the occupation was very vague. The Porte received an intimation from the officer commanding the Turkish party of fifty men sent to the island to restore the lighthouse, that a Russian detachment had landed on the island. Neither the number of the Russian detachment, the manner of their arrival, nor the explanation made by them, was given in the first instance:—

island. Neither the number of the Russian detachment, the manner of their arrival, nor the explanation made by them, was given in the first instance:

In order to ascertain all the details, which was necessary in order to judge of the nature of the Russian occupation, Lord Lyons dispatched her Majesty's ship Gladiator, Captain Hillyar, to the spot, while the Turkish Government sent a Commissioner there for the same object. The news which they brought back was, as you know, that seven Russian marines, with a licutenant, had come to the island, giving as the object of their arrival the restoring of the lighthouse. As the officer commanding the Turkish detachment had no instructions to prevent their landing—which he could easily have done, considering that his force was not only superior in numbers but were armed, which the Russians were not—the Russians landed without opposition, and were quartered in the only house which exists on the island, where they were living on the nospitality of the Turks, who treated them as their guests.

Before these details arrived, which showed that the Turks were actually in possession of the island and not the Russians, and that the Turkish flag alone was waving over the lighthouse as a symbol of their occupation, the simple fact of the Russian over the lighthouse as a symbol of their occupation, the simple fact of the Russian compation was sent to England; the answer to which was the order to Lord Lyons to remove the Russians from the island. By the time this answer had arrived the Gladiator had likewise arrived, bringing the above-mentioned details, which modified considerably the first impression that prevailed when the occupation became known, and under which impression the order to remove the Russians had evidently been given.

The gallant Admiral followed, therefore, more the spirit than the letter of this order, and sent back Captain Hillyar, with instructions to offer to the Russian Licutenant, who excused himself by his orders to removal by the authorities there. Captain been done, and that the Commander of the Turkish detachment had no orders to receive any further reinforcements of Russians on the island. Seeing that his intention of landing an additional force on the island had been foiled by the precautions taken by Admiral Lyons and the Turkish Government, M. Bottanoff left in the evening in the direction of the mouths of the Danube.

The Russian detachment cannot be said to be in possession of the island, for they have nothing to do with the lighthouse, and it is the Turkish flag which is waving there.

The Times correspondent, writing from Constantinople on the 25th ult., gives the following additional details about the late attempt made by the Russians to introduce an additional force on the island:—

by the Russians to introduce an additional force on the island:—

There seems to be no doubt that had it not been for the precautions taken by Lord Lyons, and the presence and energetic advice of Captain Hillyar (of the Gladiator), they would have been successful. As usual, the Russians made a very good choice of the official charged with this delicate mission. M. Botianoff, or rather Botiano, is a Wallachian by birth, who has been employed for years by the Russian Government, and charged with the direction of a kind of political police on the mouths of the Danube. He was, therefore, well acquainted with the scene on which he was to act, and had given repeatedly proofs of his resources in getting up complications, and allaying them again according to the convenience of the moment. The way in which he acted in the present instance showed, likewise, that he was not very scrupulous about the means which he used for his purposes. He announced to the Turkish Commander, on his arrival, that he had orders to remove the Turks with the consent of the Turkish authorities, according to an agreement accepted by the Turkish Government. His assertions were so positive that it is more than probable that the Turkish Commander would have yielded had not Captain Hillyar, according to his instructions, energetically interposed. I told you

in my last how he succeeded, likewise, in foiling the attempt made by M. Botiano, after his failure at the Serpents' Island, to get round the Turkish authorities at Sulina. Two more of our gun-boats have go ie up to strengthen the hands of Captain Hillyar. I hear the Chaptal, the only French man-of-war here besides the aviso Ajaccio, expects likewise orders to go up in a few days to the Black Sea.

MONTENEGRO, TURKEY, AND AUSTRIA,-A NEW QUARREL.

QUARREL.

The renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Montenegrins is causing uneasiness to the Austrian Government, which, says the German Journal of Frankfort, is cons dering means to terminate these periodical troubles. This statement, however, is in contradiction to a second, to which the same journal proceeds, namely, that the Austrian Government will recommend a new circumscription of the Montenegrin frontier at the expense of Turkey. An extension of territory such as, it seems, Austria is prepared to propose has been the aim of all these savage Montenegrin wars of which we constantly hear, and nothing would be so certain to perpetuate them as to show the mountain robbers that they have discovered the method of success. We are told, on the authority before mentioned, that the massacres lately committed by the Montenegrius have excited universal horror in Vienna; but surely the Emperor of Austria, who has in Dalmatia an army commanded by a Field Marshal, can protect the feelings of his subjects without seeking to despoil the Sultan, his neighbour.

neighbour.

Prince Danielo of Montenegro has, by a decree of the 14th ult., summoned all the Montenegrins now in foreign countries to return to his States before the end of September, on pain of confiscation of property. The number of Montenegrins now absent is about 4000, nearly two-thirds of whom are at Constantinople. The Prince has bought large quantities of military stores.

It was very easy to foresee (says the Agram Gazette of the 14th ult.) that the Montenegrins who occupied Medun, in the district of Kuci, would not be able to resist the Albanians. They have, in fact, been compelled to surrender. On hearing this news, Prince Danielo sent a force of 5500 men into the territory of Podgoritza to drive out the Albanians. On the 7th an affair of advanced posts took place, in which the Montenegrins lost twenty men. A general engagement would have been inevitable had not the French and English Consuls at Scutari succeeded in concluding a truce for one month. succeeded in concluding a truce for one month

AMERICA.—SYMPTOMS OF A REVOLUTION.

AMERICA.—SYMPTOMS OF A REVOLUTION.

By the Royal Mail steam-ship Asia, which arived at Liverpool on Sunday lest, we have news from New York to the 20th ult.

The political intelligence is of the highest interest. The Senate and House of Representatives at Washington were openly at issue during the last few hours of the session on a point arising out of the slavery question, and the members have dispersed, leaving some of the most important supplies unvoted. The House of Representatives refused to pass the Annual Appropriation Bill (for the support of the army), unless the Senate would consent to engraft upon it a provise that no part of the money should be applied to the enforcement of the laws enacted by the legislature of Kansas. This resolution caused the loss of the entire bill, and Congress closed its session without making any provision for the support of the army.

"We have to-day no army (says the New York Journal of Commerce); or, which is the same thing, no means of supporting it. With an overflowing treasury, we have not the means of paying a corporal's guard, unless, perchance, their remains unexpended a remnant of the appropriation of last year." The Washington Union declares that "the revolution has begun." The Intellingencer says:—"Such an event is without president in our annals."

The limitation on which the House insisted, was thus worded:—
Provided, however, and it is hereby declared that no part of the military force of the United States for the support of which appropriations are

The limitation on which the House insisted, was thus worded:—
Provided, however, and it is hereby declared that no part of the military force of the United States for the support of which appropriations are made by this act shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of any enactment of the body claiming to be the territorial legislature of Kansas, until such enactments shall have been affirmed and approved by Congress; but this provise shall not be so construed as to prevent the President from employing an adequate military force; but it shall be his duty to employ such force to prevent the invasion of said territory by armedbands of non-residents, or any other body of non-residents, acting, or claiming to act as a posse comitatus of any officer in said territory in the enforcement of any such enactment and to protect the persons and property therein, and upon the national highways leading to said territory, from all unlawful searches and seizures; and it shall be his further duty to take efficient measures to compel the return of and withhold all arms of the United States distributed in or to said territory; in pursuance of any law of the United States authorising the distribution of arms to the States and territories.

The disturbed state of affairs in Kansas may have had some in-

in or to said territory in pursuance of any law of the United States authorising the distribution of arms to the States and territories.

The disturbed state of affairs in Kansas may have had some influence in determining the decision of the House, but the events of the last six months have supplied abundant reasons for a similar resolve. The President has power to call an extra session of Congress, so that its members may adopt such remedies as the exigencies of the case demand. This power he has promptly exercised, and, by the following proclamation, Congress has been convoked in an extra session, to commence on the 21st of August, that is three days after the close of the late session:—

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting the necessary supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and as an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress, I do, therefore, by this proclamation, convene the said Houses, to meet at the capital, in the City of Washington, on Thursday, the 21st of August inst., hereby requiring the respective senators and representatives then and there to assemble to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require. In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the 18th day of August, in the year of Our Lord 1856, and of the independence of the United States the 81st.

FRANKLEN PIERCE.

By order, W. L. MARCY, See. of State.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS,—A DEAD LOCK.
By the United States' mail-steamer Arago, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday, we have intelligence from New York to the 23rd ult.

The news from Kansas is exciting. There are reports of half-adozen sanguinary conflicts, in which the Free-state men appear to have gained some advantage. It was also stated that the town of Lecompton had been captured, and the State prisoners rescued. Accounts by way of St. Louis confirm these reports.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President, the extra ression had commenced with the usual preliminary business. A message received from the President was read. It briefly recapitulates the result—the breaking up of the military establishment, which would, in his opinion, follow from the failure of Congress to grant the appropriations for the army. The Senate held a short executive session, and concurred with the House in a resolution allowing bills to be signed that had, from want of time on Monday, failed to be perfected, and then adjourned. The House, without unnecessary delay, went into committee of the whole House, and reported the Army Bill as it stood at the breaking up of the regular session, the Kansas proviso included; and it subsequently assend the Hause have to the committee of the state of the Hause have the state of the up of the regular session, the Kansas proviso included; and it subsequently passed the House by a vote of 93 against 85. Thus the question stands as before. The two Houses have come to a dead lock.

THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

The news from Kansas, though of a very confused character, confirms the previous statement that the civil war is becoming more and more alarming. The organised plan of the Pro-slavery party, according to the accounts from Chicago, is to concentrate men, arms, and ammunition at different points of the territory, for the purpose of making a sudden and general attack immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and expel all the Free-state settlers. Twelve fortified blockhouses are said to have been creeted at different Pro-slavery points, which are well supplied with cannon, rides, and ammunition, garrisoned principally by Missourians.

On the night of the 12th August a company of Free-state men attacked a Border Ruffian fort at Franklin for the purpose of securing arms, when a fight ensued between them and the forces stationed there, which lasted four hours, One Free-state man was killed, and one seriously wounded. Three Missourians were wounded. The Free-state men captured a blockhouse, took one cannon and fifty stand of arms; the latter included many of the rifles seized at Lawrence in May by the Pro slavery men. The Missourians retreated to Camp Worthington, south-west of Lawrence, and it was feared there would be another skirmish.

be another skirmish.

Later intelligence from Kansas states that before the attack on the fort at Franklin the Free-state men applied for the dispersion of the Pro-slavery force that had gathered there, under the proclamation of

Governor Shannon, which was refused. A meeting was held at Kansas city, on the 15th ult., at which it was resolved to send 2000 men im-

etty, on the 15th uit, at which it was resolved to mediately into the territory. Another report says that seventeen Free-soilers were killed and wounded at Franklin, and that one hundred United States' troops occupied the town the next day.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c. ENGLISH authors and English artists have each to lament this week the loss of a distinguished ornament in the intellectual lines which they cultivate and pursue. Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, while young and active,

has been suddenly taken from literature, his family, and his friends and Sir Richard Westmacott, old and with all his intellectual feelings to the last, has yielded to time, and created by his death a vacancy in

the ranks of the Royal Academy.

Mr. à Beckett's province was, however, of a legal kind, and satire of a searching and irresistible effect. For many years he was accustomed to look on everything (things sacred, most sacredly and conscientiously excepted) in a comic light. Thus he read Blackstone comically; and then he read the histories of Rome and of England in the same odd humour. We confess that we could have stopped contented with the Blackstone, for though the thing was worth doing once, and with Blackstone especially, it did not bear repetition. His mind on paper was particularly inventive. He is said to have started and dropped (wanting money, not matter) more weekly periodicals than any other literary man now alive. With Mr. Henry Mayhew he started "Figaro," a very clever paper, that will repay an afternoon's attention. But his best performance, and that by which he will be best remembered hereafter, is his pamphlet of "Parodies on the Prize Comedies," alleged to have been sent in answer to Mr. Webster's offer of £500 for the best English comedy. Here he was in his element, and here he caught most happily the train of thought and style of the several authors he sought to imitate. This in its way is as perfect as the "Pipe of Tobacco" or the "Rejected Addresses. Mr. à Beckett was a Westminster boy, and whosoever writes the "Lives of the Worthies of Westminster School," will assuredly give some conspicuous pages to the distinguished and original humourist whose pen flowed with ready wit and searching satire. This we are reminded is the first loss by death which the little circle of contributors to Punch has been made to suffer in fifteen years:

Unhappy he who latest feels the blow, Whose eyes have wept o'er every friend laid low, Dragg'd lingering on from partial death to death, 'Till dying ail he can resign is breath.

Long may it be before that little phalanx of wit is made to suffer a second loss!

Sir Richard Westmacott was the son of a statuary in London, who, when sculptors were driven from Piccadilly and Hyde-park-corner, found a mason's yard and convenient studio in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square. Of the works of the father of Sir Richard we can give no account. We suspect that they were wholly of the cheap chimneypiece or cemetery order, and that his name was not of that consequence, that any one would care to have the sculptor's "fecit" on any part of the little order which had been duly executed. Sir Richard was born in London, in the year 1775, and became as "Richard Westmacott, jun," an exhibitor at the Royal Academy for the first time in the year 1797. In that year he exhibited a posthumous bust of Sir William Chambers, the architect. This gained him friends in the Academy, for there was talent we have been told in the bust (he had already studied in the Eternal City), and Chambers was looked upon as the father of the institution. He derived, we suspect, his first real encouragement in art from the Wyatts. The elder Wyatt found work for him in Beckford's new buildings at Fonthill. Other commissions soon followed, and the Royal Academy, on Banks's death in 1805, admitted the young sculptor to the envied position of an associate in its body.

From this time forth his progress as a sculptor was one continuous course of encouragement. Of individual patrons he seems to have had few, and those few not very influential. But no sculptor in this country has had anything like the share of Government patronage which it was the good fortune of Sir Richard Westmacott to secure: how we never heard. He seems to have obtained that little monopoly of Government work which the elder Bacon sought to obtain. Flaxman had little chance with him; Nollekens was rich and unsolicitous; Rossi, poor and without friends; and, till Chantrey appeared, Westmacott had his monopoly to himself. What that monopoly was we shall now describe.

His first work (and, in its way, the best of the kind he ever executed) was the large monument in St. Paul's to Sir Ralph Abercromby. Then came the bronze statue in Russell-square to Francis Duke of Bedford. These established his reputation. A sum is next voted for a monument to Mr. Pitt in Westminster Abbey, and the commission is given to Westmacott. Another large sum is voted for a monument to Mr. Fox in the same sepulchre, and the commission is given to the same sculptor. Then Mr. Perceval is shot, and Parliament must perpetuate its sorrow in marble in Westminster Abbey; and who but Mr. Westmacott can render justice to the feeling of both Houses? Mr. Westmacott is the sculptor to whom the commission is given. Next Mr. Fox is to be perpetuated in bronze in Bloomsbury-square, facing old Bedford House; and Mr. Westmacott turns yielding metal into Fox's form. Then the women of England, wild with admiration of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, determine to erect in Hyde-park a naked statue of Achilles. Money and cannon are contributed liberally by ladies and the Government; and Westmacott is again the favourite. Westmacott has it. Then dear old George the Third must be represented (everything colossal) on horseback, and in bronze, at the end of the Long Walk at Windsor; and Westmacott is again the lucky man. The very pedestal-a quarry above ground-cost eight thousand pounds. Then the Duke of York-

God bless the Regent and the Duke of York-

is taken from his creditors, and Government wants a bronze statue of the Duke for the York column. It must be fourteen feet high, and the sum-say eight thousand guineas, with the bronze thrown in-no light gift in any sense. Mr. Westmacott has it. Then Mr. Canning dies in the same house at Chiswick in which Mr. Fox died, and Tories and Whigs mingle tears and votes for a bronze statue of the deceased statesman in Palace-yard. What! Westmacott again? Oh yes!the table runs fair enough, and Westmacott has it. Then Government is anxious to shape some seized Carrara marble into a kind of Warwick-Waterloo vase, and Westmacott is again called in. Then a few years later -aye, and recently, too-Government wishes to fill with sculpture Sir Robert Smirke's huge pediment to the new British Museum, and who but Sir Richard Westmacott to execute this? Sir Richard has it.

He was not so fortunate in his private commissions, and yet he had a few of great importance. The representatives of Addison's surviving sister intrusted him, in 1809, with the statue of the great essayist for Westminster Abbey, and a poor figure he has made of the poet

Secretary of State. He was more successful a few years later with the statue of Lord Erskine for Lincoln's-inn Hall. This sculptors consider as one of his very best works.

He is to be seen elsewhere, and in private houses, as at Bowool, Woburn, Chatsworth, Clumber, and Petworth. The Bowood figure is called "The Distressed Mother;" the Clumber example (in the library) is a fine figure of "Euphrosyne;" the Woburn example is a "Psyche;" and at Chatsworth his skill is evinced in the marble chimneypiece of the great dining-room.

A ready sculptor, who, for fifty years, had full encouragement from his Government, and who lived in a period of a glorious war, with public patronage and private commissions, was, indeed, a fortunate artist, and such an artist was Sir Richard Westmacott, whose works, both in bronze and marble, are to be found numerous enough in the streets of London, in Westminster Abbey, and St. Paul's; in the houses of our nobility, in our churches, and in our colonies. There is tranquil beauty in his recumbent figure in Henry the Seventh's Chapel of the Duke de Montpensier, and great pathos in his figure of Mrs. Warren and her child in Westminster Abbey. But pathos may easily be destroyed. "That sackcloth," the vergers of the Abbey invariably inform the visitors, "is thought to be the best bit of carving in the Abbey." They point to the sackcloth on the houseless figure of Mrs. Warren, and yet they have seen five minutes before Roubiliac's dying hand in the Nightingale monument. Mr. Westmacott was elected a Royal Academician in the year 1812, and at his death was the father of the forty Royal Academicians. By Sir Richard's death the present father is Sir Robert Smirke, the architect.

The remains of Dr. Buckland, the Dean of Westminster, have been deposited in a most characteristic resting-place in the solid rock below Islip. The rock was blasted and the body was interred in a cavity lined with Portland cement to keep out the water. Dean Atterbury desired to be buried in Westminster Abbey, as far from kings and kaisers as possible, and he was so buried. Dean Buckland is buried far enough from them.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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ASSOCIATION.

ONE of the great attractions at the meeting of the British Archeological Association, held last week, was the excursion, on Tuesday, to the beautifully-situated city of Wells, to see the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, first erected by King Ima, in 704. Before its imposing western front, bristing with sculptured imagery, the bishop, accounty the strong gateway his Lordship conducted the visitors, by the charming pleasure-gardens, luxuriating in the richest contrasts of colour, to the private chaptel of the Episopal Palace—which, by this way, has been beautifully restored—to the long gallery, wherein are displayed many portraits of excellent divinase ments to a room where refreshment had been prepared by the courteous and hospitable Bishop. Afterwards, through the cloisters—the Bishop still leading the way—and across the magnificent architectural features of the transept—where the grand inverted arches form a stapendous group—to the Lany Chaple, the gen of the Cathedral. Here Mr. Petigrew read his paper on Weils Cathedral and its Sculptures, which is room. Of the beautiful Lady Chapel we present our readers with a carefully-engraved Illustration upon the next page.

This Chapel was erected in the thirteenth contury. Before the late restoration, the editice was much disfigured by monuments thrust against the pillars and windows in all directions; while not a trace of the Ercheck much displayed very contraction, the editice was much disfigured by monuments thrust against the pillars and windows in all directions; while not a trace of the Ercheck much displayed very contraction, the diffice was much disfigured by monuments thrust against the pillars and windows in all directions; while not a trace of the Ercheck much displayed was received by the contraction of the contraction

of opinion; but at the based upon the many needless repairs to old buildings, whereby their ancient peculiarities are obliterated. It is to be feared that this will be cited as a notable instance where upon such slender grounds a great innovation has been made in one of our most beautiful cathedrals, instead of an effort being made to carry out the

original design.

That the new work is conceived and executed in a skilful manner there can be no doubt; but it may be questioned whether so great a departure from the traces of the original intention was wise.

(Next week we shall engrave a view of one of the picturesque architectural groups visited by the Archæological Association, to be accompanied by a précis of the very interesting proceedings of the Congress.)



WELLS CATHEDRAL: THE LADY CHAPEL, RESTORED.-(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

WINDOW DISCOVERED IN GUILDHALL.

ABOUT a fortnight since, as some workmen were removing the portion of the wall at the south-western angle, a Gothic window was uncovered. This window is supposed to have been inclosed in the wall since the Great Fire of London in 1666, and portions of it have evidently been subjected to the action of fire. Its mullions and tracery are composed of magnesian limestone, and in parts are calcined, whilst other portions are perfectly hard. This window is composed of two



WINDOW RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN THE GUILDHALL, LONDON.

lights, glazed in the usual manner of the period, with leaden-work inclosing diamond-paned glass, and tracery above the springing, which branches off into two arches, having a spandrel between, filled up with cusp-work. The mullion which divides the lights is four feet in height to the springing of the arch, and its width is five feet from jamb to jamb, which, with the soffit, are splayed, and measure two feet six inches across. The wall in which the window is inserted is four feet in thickness, and is composed of Kentish rag-stone and chalk, grouted together with mortar of a very inferior description.

It will be recollected that, in the Great Fire of 1666, all the combustible parts of the Guildhall were consumed; but the walls are of such solidity, that the Hall is described by an eye-witness of the fire as standing "in the flames in a bright, shining coal, as if it had been a palace of gold, or a great building of burnished brass" ("Curiosities of London"). After the Fire the Hall was repaired; and in 1789 the southern front, which was highly enriched, was taken down, and the

present heterogeneous façade substituted by Danse. Still, the window just uncovered was, in all probability, filled up in the repairs after the Great Fire.

RESTORATION OF ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, SIBSEY.

RESTORATION OF ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, SIBSEY.

THE pretty village of Sibsey, distant about five miles from Boston, has recently been the scene of a memorable event—thereopening of the handsome parish church after its entire restoration. This excellent work appears to have been a measure deemed necessary for a long while past, though it was reserved for the present pastor, the Rev. T. L. Edwards—whose zealous though unostentations efforts have been a principal means of accomplishing the desired object—to see it satisfactorily carried out. As contributing along with him an important share to the successful undertaking we may mention the names of the Rev. C. Gapes, the Vicar; Messrs. W. Saul and E. B. Waite, churchwardens; Messrs. J. Searby, Frith-bank; J. Ufton, jun.; W. Saul, High-ferry; and George Utterby; gentlemen who, as members of the restoration committee, devoted, with unwearied zeal, not only the energies of their minds, but a liberal share of their pecuniary means, to the object in view. Everything seems to have been carried out with the finest taste and completeness. Roof, flooring, pews, pulpit, and reading-desk—all are new. The walls have been thoroughly cleaned; unsightly old ornaments have been removed and new ones added; of the latter there



SIBSEY CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE, RESTORED.

may be particularised a very beautiful and richly-embellished cover for the altar, wrought by Mrs. Edwards, and presented by her. Three very fine stained windows have also been introduced—the one placed in the tower being reported as the joint gift of the Rev. Messrs. Cape and Edwards. The two others are placed one on each side the chancel, as memorials commemorative of the lamented early death of Martha, daughter of Mr. W. Saul, and of Mary, daughter of Mr. E. B. Waite, the parish churchwardens. An improvement which will contribute much to the comfort of the worshippers, is the introduction of a new warming apparatus, being the patented invention of Messrs. Remmington, of Yorkshire.

Subsey Church is a mixture of the Norman and Early English style; and archæologists greatly admire four windows in the steeple.

The important works have been most ably conducted under the superintendence of Messrs. Kirk and Parry, architects, of Sleaford, and executed by Mr. W. Webster, of Wyberton; and the rebuilding of the chancel by Mr. Whitworth, of Boston. The whole of the restorations are exceedingly well executed.

The pulpit and reading-desk are of carved Riga wainscot; and the pulpit-cushion (of rich crimson velvet with gold ecclesiastical border) has been provided from the sum of 104. liberally presented by the Rev. Dr. Pacey for the purpose of interior decorations.

The font is Norman, although not of rich design or execution.

One of the most pleasing features of the restoration has been the reopening of a very fine decorated arch under the tower, which was formerly completely bricked up, and had an unsightly organ-loft in front.

The chancel floor is laid down with Minton's encaustic tiles, ecclesiastical pattern.

A very fine aumbre has been uncovered in the east wall of the chancel,

The chancel hoor is and down with a pattern.

A very fine aumbre has been uncovered in the east wall of the chancel, and a piscina and sedilize, in the south wall, all of which have been well restored. A small piscina has also been discovered in the eastern wall of the south aisle. Three cushions for the sedilize, covered with blue cloth, and worked sides, have also been presented to the parish by Mrs. Edwards. From first to last, not less a sum of money than nearly 25004, has been expended in the good work.



MARBLE BUST OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, BY M. NOBLE, PRESENTED BY MR. ALDERMAN BARNES TO THE CORPORATION OF MANCHESTER .- (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The reopening of the church took place on the 15th ult., when the sacred festivities were carried out with a degree of success that must long render the succeeding anniversaries of the reopening of St. Margaret's Church, "white days in the calendar" of its hospitable parishioners.

THE QUEEN'S GRAND PIANOFORTE.

THIS magnificent instrument has been manufactured by command of her Majesty, for the Concert-room, Buckingham Palace, by the Messrs. Erard, on the plan of their new patent for sustained tone. The style of finish is in accordance with the decoration of the splendid apartment of the Palace, in which the State Concerts are held. The manufacturers have taken as a model the ornamentation of the time of Louis XIV. (somewhat after the harpsichord, now extant, of Anne d'Autriche), in which style the grotesque forms no inconsiderable share. The subjects generally are illustrative of music, with elaborate and gracefully-executed floral and arabesque ornaments, heightened by chased or-moulu mouldings and carvings. The groundwork is gold, highly varnished and polished; and the whole presents a re-



markably rich and at the same time subdued effect. The principal artistengaged on this important work of art was Francis Rochard. Such was the interest taken in this splendid production that, on its completion, Erard's rooms were visited by the leading connoisseurs and artists of the metropolis.

MARBLE BUST OF HER MAJESTY IN THE TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER.

MARBLE BUST OF HER MAJESTY IN THE TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER.

It will be recollected that last year we had the pleasure of recording the tasteful liberality of Mr. Alderman Moon, who signalised the close of his mayoralty of London by presenting to the Corporation a very elegant marble bust of her Majesty, sculptured by Mr. Durham. We have now to add a similar instance of good taste on the part of a member of the Corporation of Manchester—namely, Mr. Alderman Barnes, who some time since had commissioned Mr. Matthew Noble, the sculptor of the Manchester Wellington Memorial, to execute a marble bust of her Majesty, which the worthy Alderman has just presented to the Manchester Corporation, and placed in the Townhall, as a memorial of her Majesty s visit to Manchester in October, 1850.

The bust, colossal in its dimensions, is executed in the purest statuary marble; and represents her Majesty wearing a Royal diadem composed of a bandeau or circlet of gems, from which at intervals rise alternately fleurs-de-lis and crosses patitie. The hair falls back sufficiently to show the pendants in the ears. The bust is very lightly and elegantly draped; the broad ribbon of the Order of the Garter passes over the left shoulder, and the insignia of that Order are displayed on the breast. A border to the robe of Saxon ornaments encircles the neck. The pose is exceedingly good: there is a truly regal dignity of bearing, blended with a feminine grace, and a charming expression of nobility and goodness; while the features are in placid repose. The bust stands immediately on a plinth of white marble, which rests upon a pedestal of dark dove-coloured marble, rising from an elegantly moulded base of the black Galway marble. In front of the pedestal is inscribed in incised gold letters:—"Presented by Alderman Robert Barnes, Mayor, 1851-2 and 1852-3." The bust has been very generally admired, and the sculptor has now eight commissions for it in marble. Altogether this is a graceful act of loyalty and love of art, which we shall be glad to s

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 7.—16th Sunday after Trinity. Buffon born, 1717.
MONDAY, 8.—Taking of Sebastopol, 1855.
TUESDAY, 9.—Storming of San Sebastian, 1813.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Mungo Park died, 1771.
THURSDAY, 11.—Thomson born, 1700. Lord Thurlow died, 1806.
FRIDAY, 12.—Siege of Vienna, 1683. Battle of Aberdeen, 1684.
SATURDAY, 13.—C. J. Fox died, 1806. General Wolfe killed, 1759.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13, 1856

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M A h m h n 6 15 6 3	M A h m h m 6 55 7 25	M A A h m 8 0 8 45	M h m h m 9 30 10 20	M A A h m 11 5 11 50	M h m h m 0 20	M h m h m 0 45 1 10

GENTLEMAN who recently finished and furnished a very

DELIGHTFUL VILLA RESIDENCE for SALE, ready vel, and near a railway station. Held for a long term at a low ground be money, £1500. Trains to and from Waterloo-bridge every hour; omnibu day. For further particulars apply to A. B., Mesers. Gillam and Co., 18, Mary

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I SLE of MAN.—The ROYAL HOTEL, on the PIER. DOUGLAS. WM. HILL. Proorietor. Board and Lodging, 5s. 6d. per day. No extrasno fees to servants. Inclose a stamp for a Sketch of the Island, its objects of interest, and dvantages as a bathing-place.

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Offices, 19s, Strand, and Milford-house, Milford-lane. THE CLOSE OF THE WAR. - VOL. XXVIII

THE APPROACHING CORONATION

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, having dispatched several Artists to St. Petersburg and Moscow, have honour to announce to their subscribers and the public that the interesting ceremonial of the Emperor's Coronation, and the incidents preparatory and subsequent to it, will be fully Illustrated in successive Numbers of this Journal. Original reports of the proceedings will also be provided by Correspondents sent especially for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE, Milford House, Strand, September 6, 1856.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

THE news from the United States by the last mail is more than usually important. The Washington Union, a Government organ, affirms that "the revolution has begun;" while the pro-Slavery members of the Senate and House of Representatives speak in equally strong terms of the crisis which they alone have provoked by their infatuated policy towards Kansas. For the first time in the history of the United States the two Houses of Congress have allowed the Session to close without passing what we should call the Army Estimates. Making use of their constitutional privilege, the House of Representatives refused to vote the Army Bill authorising the expenditure of 12,000,000 of dollars without a proviso that the Government troops should be withdrawn from Kansas, and no

longer employed in promoting the tyrannical and nefarious schemes of the pro-Slavery party acting through the President. This proviso the Senate rejected, sending back the bill thus emasculated to the House of Representatives. Again and again was the obnoxious clause inserted by the one House only to be thrown out by the other. The prevailing opinion was that the Freesoilers would ultimately give way to the South, as they had done so frequently before. For once, however, they stood firm to their principles. They felt that they could not place any reliance on the word of the President, who is the mere tool of the filibustering "border ruffians," and that the only course left was to stop the supplies for an army which he had been using as a body of police to crush freedom out of the new territory. Holding firmly to that determination, they refused to pass the bill unless it contained the precautionary proviso; and the 18th ult, being the last day of the Session, according to law, the two Houses broke up on that day without the appropriation having been made. Nothing daunted, however, the President instantly issued a proclamation calling Congress together for an extra Session on the 21st, when another attempt would be made to make the Free-soilers give way.

It is impossible to foretell what course the Free-soil majority in the House will take. If they remain true to each other, and to the principles of liberty and resistance to tyranny which were taught by the great men who founded the Republic, they will be supported by the people, who are always ready to back men who show themselves equal to an emergency. On the other hand, should even a small number of them flinch, or show the slightest disposition to enter into any base compromise "for the sake of the Union," the Southern aristocracy will ride roughshod over them, nor should we be at all surprised in that case to hear of some atrocious coup d'état being perpetrated as a means of striking terror into the hearts of the Northern agitators, under the specious pretence of saving the Republic from its internal enemies. The experiments they have made in that direction during the last twelve months show that the North possesses a large amount of forbearance, nor does it seem to be altogether exhausted, if one may judge from the very quiet manner in which the inhabitants of the Free States have looked on while the Government has openly employed the Federal army as the servile instrument of its despotic pro-Slavery policy.

No one who has watched the progress of affairs in America for the last few months can help feeling some alarm regarding the desperate lengths to which the Slave power is likely to go, in in order to maintain its supremacy. How far such apprehensions are warranted the following passage from an appeal made by the Kansas settlers to the inhabitants of the Free States will serve

What can the Slave power mean? We are amazed and confounded by its audacity. We have said of this and of that step "They will not dare to it;" yet they have done those very things one after another, until the inquiry has become, "What will they not dare to do?" Their seemiguter recklessness of the effect which their doings must have on the Presidential election has continually forced on our minds the suspicion of some deep-laid treason by which they mean to hold on to power, even though the election should go against them. This apprehension may be unfounded, but we have well learned this truth—the Slave power scruples at nothing.

Those who fancy that the Kansas people are alarmists have only to remember what atrocities have been committed in that territory by the creatures of the Government since the year 1854. They have the army in their own hands, and they have already shown that they are prepared to go any length in using it to promote the extension of slavery. The tyrant's plea that any measure becomes lawful when the State is in danger will always, perhaps, carry weight with the commercial community. If the manufacturers of Lancashire have become partisans of Buchanan and slavery, as they are said to be, from a belief that the triumph of the Slave power will promote the regular supply of cotton for their mills and factories, we cannot wonder if the business men of the Northern States of the Union should flinch from a struggle which may possibly endanger commercial security and progress. Freedom is, certainly, a noble thing, but will it bear comparison in their eyes with the "almighty dollar"?

THE march of Absolutism in Spain goes bravely on. One by one the constitutional privileges and individual rights of the people are destroyed by the mere ordonnances of an irresponsible authority, and so confident are those in power of their position, and so reckless of possible reactionary consequences, that they accompany each act of spoliation with violent denunciations of their victims, couched in language of the most irritating character. It is not enough for Queen Isabella to suppress the National Guards throughout her dominions-those devoted and loyal bands whose blood purchased her her crown in a seven years' struggle, and who have since more than once stood successfully by the cause of order and right when the throne itself was threatened; she must instruct her servile Minister to heap the most scandalous libels upon this respectable body of men, nearly half a million in number, and who, in spite of courtiers' sneers, must be taken to represent the burgess classes of the Spanish nation. In a long diatribe addressed by the Ministry to her Majesty, it is with unparalleled audacity asserted that the "initiative" of the recent troubles was not owing to the intrigues of the Government, or to the selfwill and duplicity of the Queen, but to a spontaneous insurrectionary movement on the part of the National Guards of Madrid, and whose bad example was imitated by those of other parts of the kingdom. It then goes on to declare that "a calm study of the institu-tion of the National Guard" proves that "it is not a proper instrument to consolidate liberty, order, and the independence of the nation;" that it is "an element of unceasing perturbation," which systematically "prevents all salutary reforms," and, above all, "the development of representative institutions." In a word, we are told that "the spirit of disobedience resides in the very heart of this institution," and that it is "incompatible with the normal and regular government of the State." As to its morale, it is "an object of disgust and uneasiness to the commercial classes, and a corrupting venom to the indigent and proletarian classes." Finally, and not very consistently, this militia, so monstrous in its elements, and so dangerous and threatening in its tendencies, is a very tame and unimpulsive body, insomuch that "when great catastrophes are imminent" it "stands impassive in the common wrech of order and liberty." Such are the pretences upon which O'Donnell and

his colleagues justify their recommendation to their Royal mistress for the immediate suppression of the National Guards throughout Spain-a recommendation which her Majesty with alacrity accedes to. How this extraordinary document may be received by the outraged millions of her subjects it is impossible to know, for the expression of opinion is effectually silenced amongst them. Throughout the world-at least in every part in which independent thought still asserts existence—the shallowness and inconsistency of its various allegations, in many points their monstrous falsehood, will only excite surprise and disgust. When the whole Spanish nation-a nation whose loyalty nd love of character, and pride in self respect, are proverbial-ar at issue only with the base camarilla of an Isabella II., the merits in dispute cannot be long in doubt with honourable men.

But the opinion of honourable men is here, unfortunately, of little avail. The suppression of the physical police of the nation is quickly to be followed by measures for superseding the national will, and undermining the moral energies of the people. The constituent Cortes are to be forthwith suppressed; a new Constitution -we blush to prostitute the word in such a case-will be promulgated by the dominant party; and stringent laws, with new penalties against the press, enacted without delay.

Whilst such are the operations and projects of the Palace party at Madrid, their armed myrmidons, to whom they have intrusted the coercion of the provinces, proceed with praiseworthy vigour in the exercise of their arbitrary functions; and, backed by a now overwhelming military force, seem determined to extirpate every remnant of liberty, every thought of free action from the land. General Zapatero, the Captain-General of Catalonia, for instance, has just issued a proclamation ordering the immediate dissolution of all trade associations existing in that province-associations which, he asserts, "created it is true for beneficent and philanthropic purposes" (amongst others that of ministering relief to individuals out of employment), have been perverted to bad uses in influencing the price of labour, &c. All persons disobeying this order "to be considered as disturbers of the public peace or guilty of open rebellion, and tried, according to circumstances, conformably to the laws in vigour," or, in other words, disposed of without law, at a drum-head court-martial.

Meantime, at the moment when O'Donnell and his reckless colleagues have entered upon this wild career of terrorism, the general condition of the country in other respects is not of a nature to call for congratulation or inspire confidence. The rural districts, particularly in the fertile provinces of Andalusia, are a prey to incendiarism, and the authorities are powerless even to arrest the offenders. A dearth of provisions bids fair to aggravate the horrors of the coming winter; and, as a precaution, a Royal decree has been issued exempting from duties of all sorts vessels importing (up to June next) breadstuffs from foreign ports. To complete the picture of the nation's emergencies, the Government has paid a heavy premium to the Bank of Spain for the promise of a loan of 60,000,000 reals, at 5½ per cent interest. Insurrection on insurrection, privation on privation, bankruptcy on bankruptcy—such is the ever-recurring fate of this miserable and misgoverned country. It is not to be supposed that the present state of things can last: it is only a stage in the downward career through which Spain seems ordained to work out her destiny; but she must descend lower yet, suffer many convulsions yet, before she reaches the turning-point which is to lead to her regeneration; and the secret of its working will depend upon circumstances which it would be vain now to attempt to predict.

As to surrounding nations, they watch the political problem now in course of working in the Peninsula with various emotions. Russia, we are assured, is in ecstasies of admiration at the signal triumph of the "right Divine" accomplished under the auspices of the exemplary Isabella, and her bold, bad Minister, and, as a reward, has almost consented to recognise her dynasty. Austria and Naples applaud in silence. The Emperor of the French, though he signified his approval of the coup d'état, through the columns of the Moniteur, if we are to believe the reports of newspaper correspondents, hesitates to go the whole length of sanctioning the abrupt suppression of the National Guards. He thinks the matter might have been managed to the same end without exactly taking this step; and he has the credit of having, in his seclusion at Biarritz, uttered a vague hope "that O'Donnell would avoid all reactionary measures, and govern constitutionally, though not weakly." England-always liberal with her advice-is said to have given the Dictator most excellent counsel for his future guidance, which of course he will religiously observe. Still it is rumoured as a subject for regret that England and France are not quite in accord on all points as to the policy to be adopted in this quarter, and sundry speculations are daily advanced as to steps which may possibly be adopted by one and the other. We really think that all these discussions are very vain and reprehensible. We think it quite possible-indeed, we hope it is truehat Lord Clarendon and Napoleon III. do not entertain precisely similar sentiments upon the subject of the recent proceedings in Spain; we certainly do not think it likely, strong as the feeling of friendship and alliance between us is, that the two Governments would be able to agree upon any policy of intervention with reference to it which should meet the concurrence of public opinion in the two countries. upon this point we think they might agree, and with great advan. tage to themselves and to the world, that all foreign intervention in the internal affairs of States should be avoided, as at once impertinent and useless. The page of history even within our own generation contains numerous and striking instances of the pernicious fruits of foreign intermeddling in the struggles of independent States, and we trust that the lessons of the past will not be thrown away upon us. Spain has our best sympathies in her present abasement; but, if she is to become independent, great; and happy, she must owe it to her own free will and unaided efforts.

THE Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Sound Dues, and consider in what degree they are detrimental to the commerce of this country, have recommended their abolition. A fixed duty is levied uniformly upon all ships above forty tons, and a smaller duty upon those of less dimensions—the proceeds of which are said to be applied to the maintenance of lights, buoys, and beacons. An ad valorem duty is also levied on goods, the amount of which is avowedly raised for the purpose of

but it has happened that, owing to the loss of a favourable wind, ships have been detained for three months, and some have been unable to quit the Baltic for a whole winter. It also appears that the brokers or agents at Elsinore are somewhat extortionate in their demands. They all keep stores, and charge ten per cent above the current rate of the shops for such goods as they furnish. The shore-boats exact from three to five guineas for taking the captains to the Custom-house, and they are compelled to land under a penalty. In settling the amount of clearing dues and costs of supplies, the captain gives a bill on his owners, and a commission is charged in this country of two to five per cent for collecting the money. All these circumstances, dilatory, vexatious, and expensive, render a complete change of system very desirable.

From the evidence of Mr. Bowring, Registrar to the Board of Trade, it appears that the first treaty in which the right of Denmark to levy these dues was assumed was the Treaty of Spire, concluded with Holland in 1544. At that period a distinction was drawn between privileged and unprivileged nations; the former paid but nominal duties, the latter were assessed at one per cent ad valorem. The first treaty recognising the Sound Dues was dated in 1544, as stated, and the earliest tariff extant is dated 1558. In 1645 the Treaty of Christianople was concluded between Denmark and Holland, and it contains the first regular tariff by which specific duties were levied; and in 1670 the Treaty of Copenhagen for the first time applied that tariff to England. That tariff included all the articles then known to commerce, and it was ordered that all unenumerated articles were to pay "according to old custom:" the specific duties were fixed at one per cent. Then followed the second Treaty of Copenhagen, concluded with Holland, "which re-enacted the tariff for enumerated articles, and then provided for the first time that one per cent should be paid for unenumerated articles (the duty on unprivileged countries being 11 per cent), and that light dues should be paid of four specie rixdollars upon vessels with cargoes, and two upon vessels in ballast, which is equal to about 18s. and 9s. respectively." Mr. Bowring states that up to 1815 the Sound Dues went into the King's private coffer: it was only in that year that they were first appropriated to the service of the State; but it was not until 1835 that they appeared in the Danish Budget. In 1841, in consequence of Denmark having departed from the old rule of charging only 1 per cent, a negotiation was opened between the British and Danish Governments for the revision of the Sound tariff; and the result was the maintenance of the tariff of 1645 as a general rule, In the case of about forty articles, which were at that time unenumerated, a duty calculated at 1 per cent was established. In the case of seventy other articles the duties were reduced below the rates at which they formerly stood. The Treaty of 1841 is the treaty now in force: it was to continue for ten years, with a power to annul it on twelve months' notice.

The first treaty made between the United States and Denmark on the subject of the Sound Dues is dated in 1826. It expired on the 14th April of this year, and was renewed for two months, till the 14th June just past; and from that date the United States has given notice that she will no longer pay any dues at all. The last vessel bearing the American flag that passed the Sound paid the dues under protest. The Cabinet of Washington came to this resolution in 1848; but various circumstances have prevented its being carried into execution till the present year. It was in 1848 that Mr. Buchanan, the American Secretary of State, instructed Mr. Flenniken, the American Minister at Copenhagen, to offer 250,000 dollars for the perpetual abrogation of the Sound Dues. Mr. Marcy, the present Secretary, has taken a less conciliatory view of the case. On the 8th of November, 1853, he thus wrote to the American Minister at Copenhagen:-

I am directed by the President to inform you, in reply to your questi-respecting an equivalent to Denmark for the abolition of the Sound Du-that he declines authorising you to offer to that Power any compensati-for the removal of that as a favour which we have demanded as a right.

Denmark has proposed to capitalise the dues, at a certain number of years' purchase, each foreign country paying its rateable proportion. In this manner some equitable adjustment might be effected; but, whatever plan may be agreed upon, a speedy settle ment is desirable, in consequence of the attitude assumed by the United States.

THE COURT,

We announced last week the arrival of the Queen and Royal family at Holyrood, en route for Balmoral. Her Majesty remained in the Scottish capital during Friday. At an early hour in the morning the Royal party drove out in a carriage and four, the Prince Consort attending on horseback. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince again drove out, visiting Craigmillar and Hawthornden; at which place her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied through the private walks by Mr. John Forbes Drummond, who conducted the illustrious party to Rosslyn Chapel. The Prince Alfred and the Princesses Helena and Louisa visited different points of interest in the town. The Duke of Buceleuch and Sir Benjamin Hall had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

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On Saturday morning her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort left Holyrood at a quarter before nine o'clock. They were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, and the Prince Alfred. The Royal party proceeded to St. Margaret's station, escorted by a party of the 5th Dragoon Guards. Major-General Viscount Melville rode by the Queen's carriage. Mr. Sheriff Gordon was in attendance. Her Majesty, the Prince and the rest of the Royal family and suite, having entered the railway carriages, the train proceeded to Banchory, where luncheon was provided. From Banchory the Journey was performed in the Royal carriages, which were waiting at the railway station. Her Majesty arrived at Balmoral Castle at a quarter before seven o'clock. Her Majesty and the Prince, with the Princess Royal and Prince Alfred, paid a visit en route to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Abergeldie Castle.

On Sunday morning her Majesty the Queen, with the Prince Consort and the Royal children, walked in the neighbourhood of the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

On Monday morning her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort again walked out. In the afternoon her Majesty, attended by the Marchioness of Ely and the Earl of Clarendon, drove to the falls of the Garriagian walked out. In the afternoon her Majesty, attended by the Marchioness Royal rode out, attended by the Hon. Mary Seymour. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Amalie of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, and Lord and Lady James Murray, dined with her Majesty in the evening.

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Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester is somewhat better. The illness of her Royal Highness is not of a serious charac-ter. The inquiries both at Gloucester-house and Richmond are very

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has left St. James's Palace for Gordon Castle, N.B., on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2, 1856.

Month	Corrected Reading of	Therm	ometer.	Mean	Rain in	Mean	Tem- ure of	Amo	unt of	Mean
and Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Highert Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Tempe- rature of the Day.	Read at	Wet Bulb.	Evapo- ration.	In the Night.	In the Day.	amount of Cloud. (0-10)
Aug. 27 ,, 28 ,, 29 ,, 30 Sept. 1	29.587 29.627 29.717 29.990 29.751 29.707 29.865	69.8 67.0 68.6 70.0 68.8 70.5 65.0	53°0 51°3 48°2 42°0 48°0 40°2 45°0	59.4 58.4 57.4 58.1 56.9 56.0 53.7	0.067 0.018 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	56-2 56-4 53-9 56-7 52-5 53-7 49-8	56.6 55.4 53.2 53.0 52.4 50.4 49.6	3 3 1 1 6 2 3 7	0 1½ 2 4½ 3 3½ 3	9·0 6·7 4·5 3·5 3·0 4·5 4·5
Mean	29'749	68.5	46'8	57.1	0.085	54.2	52.9	3.6	2.5	5.1

Mean | 29749 | 68'5 | 46'8 | 57'1 | 0085 | 54'2 | 52'9 | 3'6 | 2'5 | 5'1

The range of temperature during the week was 30.3 deg.

The Weather: 27th, heavy showers at 6 a.m. and 8 a.m., then fair, from 8 p.m. rain; 28th, rainy till 3½ p.m., after which the weather was very fine.

The direction of the wind was—On 27th, S.S.W., changing to S.W. at 1½ a.m., W.S.W. at 5½ a.m., W. at 7 p.m., E.N.E. at 10½ p.m.; moving through the N. to W. at 4½ a.m. on 28th, became S.S.W. at 1½ a.m., S. at 8½ a.m., S.S.W. at 10 a.m., S.W. at 2½ p.m., W.S.W. at 4½ a.m., S. S.W. at 10 a.m., S.S.W. at 10 a.m., S.S.W. at 11½ a.m., S.S.W. at 10 a.m., S.S.W. at 11½ a.m., S.S.W. at 10 a.m., S.W. at 10½ p.m.; moving through W. N.W. at 5½ p.m., W.S.W. at 15½ a.m. on 30th, S. at 10 a.m., S.W. at 10½ a.m., S.S.W. at 10½ a.m., S.S.W. at 10½ a.m., S.S.W. at 10½ a.m., S.S.W. at 10½ a.m., N.X.W. at 10½ a.m., N. at 10½

round the horizon, excepting from E.S.E. through N. to N.N.W.; at \$4 p.m. thunder heard following the flashes in the space of from 45 sec. to 55 sec. Frost on the 1st.

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER,—The Manchester Guardian contains some gratifying particulars of the progress of the arrangements. The Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Henry Lennox, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and other noblemen and gentlemen, have promised every assistance in contributing their pictures; and everything appears to promise a result to which Manchester may look with pride. "Let us correct a misapprehension," says our contemporary, "which still appears to exist in some quarters, that the collection of art-treasures to be opened to the public in May next, will be a mere picture exhibition. It will include almost every variety of articles of antiquarian and archeological interest, statuary and sculpture, bronzes, china, and porceian, and all articles of virtã, such as formed the attractions of the collections at Stowe, and as were dispersed at the recent sales of Mr. Bernal and Mr. Rogers. Amongst recent promises in these classes of art-treasures he only piece of sculpture from the chisel of Raphael must excite great interest. It was purchased in Italy, nearly a century since, for a very large sum, by the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and is now the property of Sir H. Hervey Bruce, of Coleraine, by whose liberality it was exhibited for the first time at the Dublin Exhibition. As it has never been seen in England, and as it exhibits the "prince of painters" in his almost unknown character of a sculptor, it must attract general attention. The subject is a Dolphin carrying a wounded child ashore—the poetic embodiment in marble of an Italian legend. Mr. Ashley Ponsonby, into whose possession has come, by the death of Lord de Mauley, a very fine collection of gems and antiques, has very liberally consented to place a Sichard HIL, which is at present, by his Lordship's liberality, in the Exhibition of these tre

the Founding Hospital."

Inauguration of the Negatian Statue at Manchessioners of Greenwich Hospital."

Inauguration of the Wellington, erected in front of the Royal Infirmary, at Manchester, was inaugurated on Saturday last. The ceremony drew together an immense concourse of people. The Mayor and Corporation walked in procession from the Townhall to the Infirmary, accompanied by the Bishop of Manchester and the principal subscribers to the statue, which has cost about 7000l. Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith and his staff were also present, with troops of the 7th Dragoon Guards and 26th Infantry, to aid the police in keeping the lines. The authorities having taken their places on a platform provided for the occasion, an address was delivered by Mr. Alderman Barnes, who narrated the circumstances connected with the erection of the statue, and in the name of the subscribers handed it over to the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester, The Mayor, having, on behalf of the Corporation, accepted the statue, commanded it to be unveiled, which was done amid loud cheering; the band playing the National Anthem, and the fountains beginning to play simultaneously. Addresses were afterwards delivered by the Bishop of Manchester and Sir H. Smith, and the proceedings terminated.

Anglo-French Steam Company.—The statutory meeting of

simultaneously. Addresses were afterwards delivered by the Bishop of Manchester and Sir H. Smith, and the proceedings terminated.

Anglo-French Steam Company.—The statutory meeting of this company took place at the Yarborough Hotel, Grimsby, on Saturday last. In the absence of the chairman of the company (Lord Yarborough), Mr. John Chapman, of Leadenhall-street, London, presided. There were present, of the directors, Messrs. Shand, Gamble, Watkin, Dymond, and Roberts; and of the other proprietors, Messrs. Hutton, Lees, Fildes, Grantham, Unwin, Keetley, Pashley, Holgate, Robnson, &c. The report and accounts were taken as read. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, and the declaration of a dividend of five per cent per annum, stated that four of the company's steamers were delivered, and were now trading in connection with Grimsby and the ports of Havre, Dieppe, Rouen, and Bordeaux; and that the whole of the fleet would be at work by the end of the year. It would then consist of nine steamers, seven of which would take cargoes of 650 tons, and two of 1000 tons each. Their capital, as finally expended, would be then about 120,000%; of which 100,000% would be raised by shares, and 20,000%, or rather less, by loans. Mr. Watkin said that the dividend of five per cent must not be taken as the whole of their carnings. They had earned and could have paid more; but they had, as prudent men, charged various expenses arising in the outset of the company, to revenue, and not to capital; and they had the foundation of a reserve fund, and a depreciation and casualty fund, although their vessels were under charter, and fully insured, the insurance being paid by the parties. The Anglo-French Company were initiating a new trade with France, and also the Mediterranean—a trade which, properly worked, must increase rapidly. They had a good market in France, and the South Yorkshire coal-field to supply it. That coal was not yet fully known, but it was so superior that it already commanded a very ready sale in France, a

An Energetic Farmer.—Last week a farmer at Ryhall, in Lincolnshire, was seen carrying wheat from a field to his dwelling, conveying a sheaf under each arm. The circumstance was observed by a neighbour, who proceeded to the farmhouse, where he saw a large fire, and the farmer's wife engaged in drying the sheaves before it. It is said that corn the produce of three acres of land was dried in this novel manner.

manner.

Manchester Mechanics' Institution.—In consequence of the death of Sir William Temple, Lord Palmerston has written to say that he will be unable to attend the inaugural proceedings at the opening of the Exhibition and of the new Mechanics' Institution on the 9th of Newcorks.

THE NEW ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.—The new Act to extend the period for applying for sales in the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland, and to amend the Acts on the same, contains a clause of considerable importance. Under the former Acts there was no appeal without the permission of the commissioners; but now appeals may be made as of right. Applications for sale may be made within five years from the 28th July, 1853. By the former Act the period was limited to the e years, which would have expired last July.

VIEWS IN MOSCOW AND ST. PETERSBURG.

We engrave upon the next page six views in these cities: that of Moscow is from a sketch by a Correspondent.

The geographical situation of Moscow is analogous to that of Königsberg and Copenhagen, betwen 55 deg. and 56 deg. Its circumference includes three rivers, ponds, lakes, streams; 4000 or 5000 vegetable and fruit gardens; public places as large as the Champ de Mars in Paris; forests, and a number of well-cultivated fields.

The houses, which are about 20,000 in number, are, for the most part, one story high; many have only a raised ground floor. The Moskwa divides the town into nearly two equal parts; two small rivers, the Tausa and the Neglinkaie, which take their rise in the very centre of the town, fall into the Moskwa, surrounding the greater part of the Kremlin.

very centre of the town, fall into the Moskwa, surrounding the greater part of the Kremlin.

The northern side of the town is the largest and the most populous. Intercourse between the different parts has been facilitated by the erection of bridges, about thirty in number. The town is divided into five parts—viz., the Kremlin (fortress), the Kriagorod (the Chinese city), Bielogorod (the white city), Temlenvigorod (the hearth city), and the Stobodes (suburbs), also called Niemetzgorod (the German city)—this quarter is mostly inhabited by Germans. Each of these parts has its particular rank, people, habits, and manners, notwithstanding the aristocracy are everywhere to be found.

The Kremlin occupies the centre of the town; it is built on a slight elevation, in the angle formed by the Moskwa and the Neglinkaie, and is surrounded by strong battlements. Stanked by square or round towers.

In the fortress there are monuments of various styles, an arsenal, In the fortress there are monuments of various styles, an arsenal, the metropolitan Palace, the Palace of the Senate, thirty-two churches, two cathedrals: one of these, under the protection of the Archangel Michael, was once the depository of the remains of the Sovereigns; the other is under the protection of the Virgin Mary. It is in the latter that the ceremony of the Coronation of the Czars is held; and here, also, is kept the famous silver candlestick.

The ancient Palace was several times destroyed; the Granavitaya-Palata, of an indescribable, curious, and rather coarse architecture, has been converted into a Museum: it is here that are kept the Crown jewels, the treasures of the Sovereigns, and the State robes.

There are also to be seen in the Kremlin a monastery, called Tchoudow, and a nunnery, called Vosnesenskoi, where were formerly intered the Czarinas and the Princesses of the blood.

This fortress—the cradle of the Czars, and the Holy City—is encircled, in the form of a crescent, by another town, the Kitaigorod; which town, before 1812, was surrounded by walls, towers, and ditches, now converted into promenades and boulevards.

Next are four views in St. Petersburg; and a noble gate on the road to Moscow.

to Moscow.

The Tzarsko Sclo Palace, the favourite resort of the Imperial

which town, before 1812, was surrounded by walls, towers, and ditches, now converted into promeandes and boulevards.

O Moscow

**The Tranko Stol Palace, the favourito resort of the Imperial family, is distant about twenty-three versets from St. Petersburg. The road to it was made by the Empress Catherine at a cost of 1,000,000 of rubles. But the best and most rapid mode of proceeding to Tzarsko is by the railroad, the first laid down in Russia. The façado of the Palace is 1200 feet in length; originally every statue, pedestal, and capital of the numerous columns, the vasses, carvings, and other ornaments in front were covered with gold leaf, and the gold used for years the gilding wore of, and the contradors oranged in repairing infered the Empress nearly half a million of silver roubles for the fragments of gold leaf; but Catherine refused, saying "Js no suis pass cans I usage do vender mes vicilles hardes." The only gilding which now remains is on the dome and cupolas of the church, which are, assual in Russia, surmounted by the cross and crosscent. The front of the Palace, towards the gardens, is tawdry and glaring, in groon, white, and yellow.

The Palace of twenty and the Empress and control or the Palace, towards the gardens, is tawdry and glaring, in groon, white, and yellow.

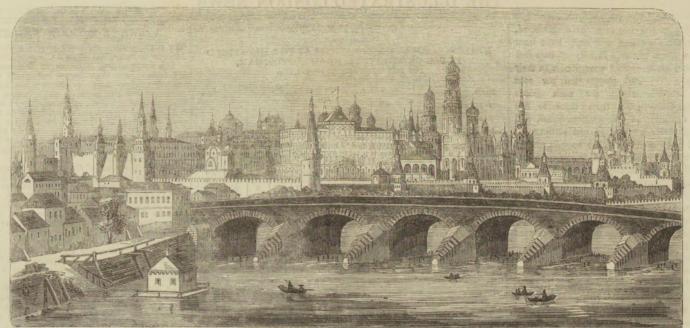
The Palace of The previal family, and is therefore bure of translatus, the work of the palace is the famous are exceedingly richity decorated. Here is all on celebrated statue of our Saviour, by Danneker. But the wonder of this palace is the famous amber room, the wells of which are alternally pannelled with this material in various architectural designs—the arms of Frederick the Great by whom the amber was presented to Catherine 11., being moulded in different compartments with the Imperial pher, the Russian E, for Ekketrina.

The bed-chamber of Catherine is adorned with walls of porcelain and rillines, the June 1910 particular of the sale of the American particular particular particular particular particular particular parti

The Prince of Wales in Manchester.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian of Thursday writes:—"I hear from a source likely to be well informed that the Prince of Wales, attended by Mr. Gibbs, his tutor, will in a few days pay a visit to the manufacturing districts. His stay will be very brief, as the Prince will be on his way to join the Court at Balmoral. But if the contemplated journey is carried out the heir apparent will remain a day or two in Manchester, and will inspect one or two of your great manufacturing establishments."

Viscount Palmerston left town on Friday for Broadlands, accompanied by the Right Hon. L. Sulivan, in order to attend the funeral of the Hon. Sir William Temple, late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples. The body of Sir William had been previously conveyed to Hampshire for interment in the family vault in the Abbey Church of

VIEWS IN MOSCOW AND ST. PETERSBURG.



THE KREMLIN, AT MOSCOW.



THE SUMMER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.



THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.



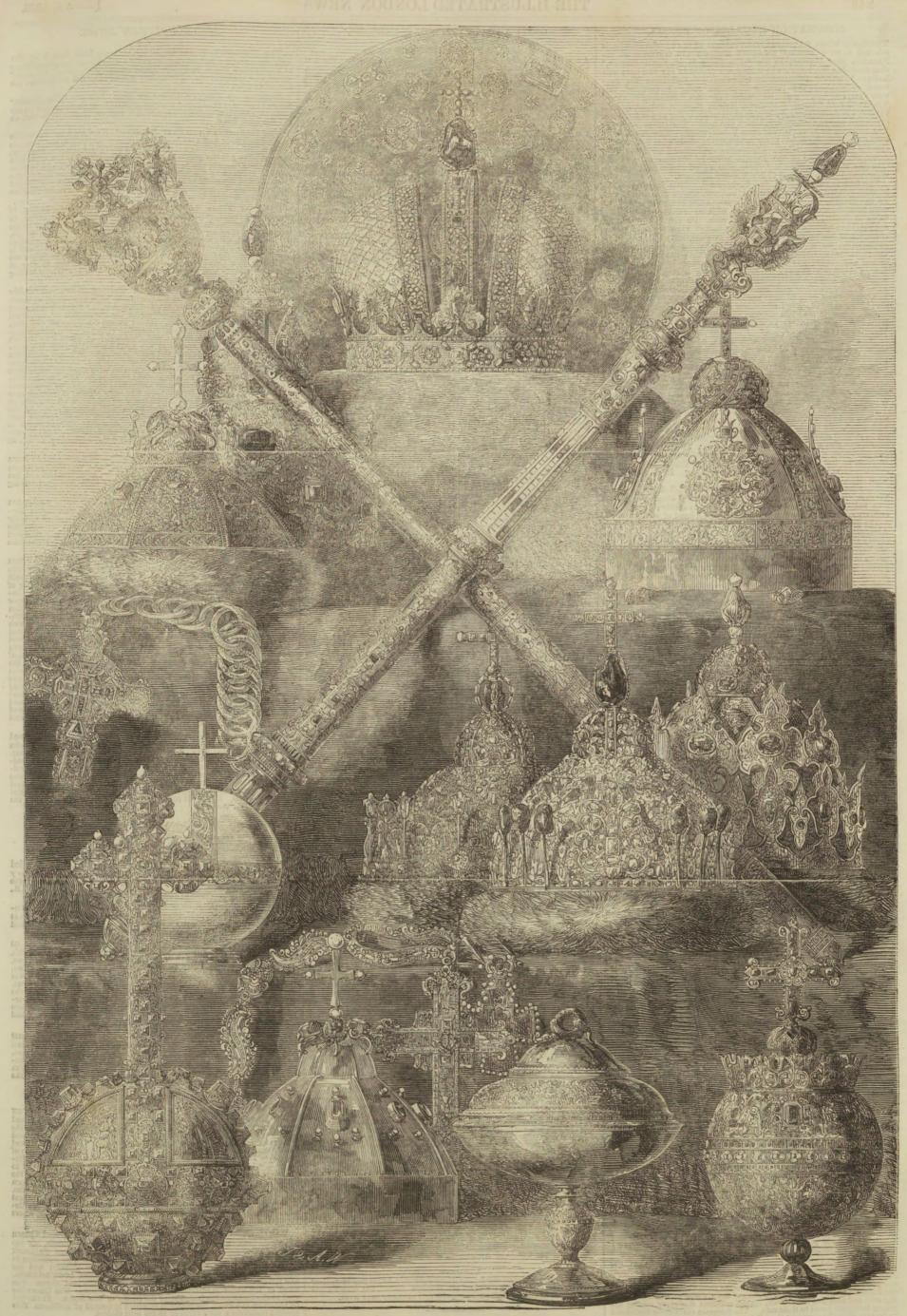
TRIUMPHAL ARCH, ON THE ROAD TO MOSCOW.



THE MONUMENT TO THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER, ST. PETERSBURG.



THE ENGLISH QUAY, ST. PETERSBURG.



THE CORONATION REGALIA OF RUSSIA (SEE INEXT PAGE.)

CORONATION REGALIA OF RUSSIA

CORONATION REGALIA OF RUSSIA.

The Group which we present to our readers of the acient Regalia is selected from a number preserved amongst the treasures of the Kremlin. Mr. Murray, in his "Handbook to Northern Europe," thus describes the way in which they are placed in the two long galleries:—"Contain innumerable treasures—amongst them the captured crowns of the various countries forming part of this vast empire, as well as those of the Muscovite Czars. The crowns of Siberia, Novogorod, Kazan, Moscow, Poland, and the Crimea, are advantageously displayed on tripods, four or five feet high, cushioned and embroidered in velvet and gold. The crown of Kazan was brought to Moscow, by Ivan Vaseleyevitch. The Royal curiesities are interesting, but the greater portion of them are not remarkable for their workmanship. There are several other diadems similarly arranged, consisting of the Regalia worn by successive Czars and Czarinas, at their coronation." This gives a good idea of their arrangement, and we now proceed to describe our selection.

The first is the Shield, in the background. This is composed of leather, covered with crimson velvet, and ornamented with gold thread. In the front is the Crown of the Empress Anne Iovanovna. It is set with 2536 diamonds, and surmounted with an immense ruby (of the value of 60,000 roubles), purchased at Pekin. On the left, just below, are two Crowns—the one in front being that of Vladimir, used at the crowning of the heir to the throne. It is composed of filigree work, surmounted by a cross in plain gold, having a pearl on each arm, and resting upon one; it is, besides, set with four emeralds, two rubies, and twenty-five pearls; and is surrounded by a band of sable fur. Behind this crown is the tiara or crown of Astrachan; this is very rich in barbaric taste. It is also the Gold Imperial Crown of the First Order of the Czar and Grand Duke Michael Theodorovitch; and is adorned now with 56 large pearls, an enormous sapphire (diamond grain), 12 sky-blue gems of middle size and 12 sma

large and small, 35 diamonds, and 22 empty places. It is furred at its base like the former.

The crown on the right is the Siberian, composed of gold, richly-chased ornaments, and divided by four bands, between which are placed boldly-raised ornaments. It is surmounted by a cross, capped by pearls. The lower part of this crown is banded with crimson velvet. The two sceptres are the Imperial and the grand state sceptre, both very richly decorated, and set with jewels. That on the right, the grand state sceptre, is surmounted by an emerald. Both of them, though rich in ornament, have but little elegance of form.

Passing now to the lower group of three crowns—the one on the immediate right is that of Kasan. It is of gold filigree-work, intermixed with black. It is adorned with rubies, turquoise, and large pearls set in gold. At the top there is a ruby surmounted with two large pearls, and also resting on two similar pearls. The border is of sable, and the lining of red satin. Kasan was entirely subjected to Russia in 1553, by John IV., who first bore the title of Czar of Kasan. This crown was valued at 884 roubles and 20 copecks. It is also banded with sable.

in 1933, by John IV., who first bore the title of Czar of Kasan. This crown was valued at 884 roubles and 20 copecks. It is also banded with sable.

The next in the front is that of the Czar, and Grand Duke Peter Alexeyevitch. It is called the Diamond Cap, having 817 diamonds, besides four rubies and eight emeralds; and is valued at 16,930 roubles. It is entirely covered with ornament, and has also a band of sable.

The next on the left is the crown of the first order of the Czar Ivan Alexeyevitch, and is chiefly valued for its fine ruby placed under the cross; this ruby is said to be worth seven hundred roubles, and the total value of the crown 17,211 roubles. The plain orb in line with this group is of the Lower Empire, and called the Golden: it was deposited in he Imperial treasury in 1728, by a ukase of Peter II., dated the 30th of March. It is surmounted by a cross in plain silver. The ball is enriched with a silver ring, and is provided with a silver-gilt handle. In recent descriptions it is erroneously ascribed to the Czar Peter Alexeyevitch. In the front of this, and just below, is the Grand Imperial Orb of the Russian Empire. It is of Byzantine workmanship, of the tenth century, and is said to have served as a pattern for several productions manufactured at Venice. It is ornamented with fifty-eight diamonds, eighty-nine rubies, twenty-three sky-blue gems (query, turquoise), fifty emeralds, and thirty-eight pearls set in enamelled gold. On the triangular compartments are painted or enamelled scenes from the life of David. In 1725 this orb was valued at 1630 roubles, exclusive of two rubies in the cross, two emeralds, and six large pearls. A little to the right of this orb is the Crown of the Czar Peter Alexeyevitch; it is of the second order, and is of plain gold, as well as the cross, which is terminated with pearls. At its base it is covered with crimson velvet, and is valued at 450 roubles. The centre cup or chalice is that used at the anointing of the Emperors: it is of oval form, resting on a pedes

handle, to justice, that the fact of gold, having a shake condut as a The last object, with the exception of the three breast crosses, used by various Sovereigns, is the Orb, of Byzantine manufacture, richly jewelled and enamelled: it is globular in form, but has a cresting rising from the upper portion of the globe, and from within which rises a ball and cross, equally enriched with enamel and jewels. The noble work, "Russian Empire," published by Imperial decree, gives some valuable prints of dresses, &c.; but, as only one translation of its contents in English is obtainable, and that only at Messrs. Leighton's, of Brewer-street, Golden-square, who have gone to much expense in its translation, many readers will find much difficulty in deciphering the names.

Visit of the Prince of Orange, travelling incognitio, arrived here from Iceland and Faroe on the 22nd, and was immediately waited on by C. G. Duncan, Esq., Consul for Belgium and the Netherlands. On the following day the Prince paid a visit to the Consulate, where the Misses Duncan, Mr. Dundas, M.P., and Mr. George Hay, French Consul, had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness. The Prince and suite—accompanied by the Consul, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Hay—afterwards proceeded on horseback to Scalloway; his Royal Highness being mounted on a beautiful and gally-caparisoned Arab belonging to Mr. Duncan. After visiting thecelebrated Castle, Witches-hill, Lord's-well, and other curiosities, at Scalloway, the party returned in the afternoon to Lerwick, and dined with his Royal Highness on board the Merapi. Next day the Prince and suite, escorted by Mr. Duncan, visited the far-famed Noup and Cradle of Noss; and on their return were entertained at lunch by Mrs. Booth, the venerable and hospitable tenant of the isle. Monday being the birthday of Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, the Merapi and Belgian man-of-war Duke of Brabant hoisted their colours, and his Royal Highness, after partaking of Junch at the Consulate, and visiting the town, entertained the Consul, Mr. Dundas, the Sheriff Substitute, and French Consul at dinner; and the festivities of the day were brought to a close by a ball given at the Consulate m the evening to the officers of the Merapi. On the following day his Royal Highness, after taking leave, sailed for Kirkwall and Inverness, whence he intended proceeding by the Caledonian Canal to Glasgow, and thence to the Western Isles; after which his Royal Highness will pay a short visit to her Majesty at Balmoral, and thence proceed to Edinburgh before returning home. He had on board the Merapi two Iceland and two Faroe ponies, blue foxes, and dogs; and, as an addition to his collection, Mr. Duncan presented him with a beautiful minikin pony, about eight hands high, and of a breed now almost extin VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE TO LERWICK .- His Royal

his visit to be long remembered by them.—From a Correspondent.

Affray at Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, writing on the 18th ult., says:—"A most disgraceful assault was committed to-day by Mr. M'Mullen, of Virginia, upon Mr. Granger. The parties were in an omnibus riding to the Capitol. They got conversing on politics. Both were very earnest in the discussion. M'Mullen said in effect that the South would not submit to the election of Fremont. Granger replied, 'After November it will be made to submit.' M'Mullen immediately changed the discussion from a political to a personal one. He professed to be insulted, and told Granger that grey hairs alone protected him. Mr. Granger said, 'I ask no immunity on that account.' M'Mullen thereupon elenched him, and struck him two severe blows, bruising Granger's face badly. Granger defended himself as well as he could. The parties were separated immediately by Colonel Chester, of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, who gave substantially the foregoing account. Granger is an old man, considerably under the medium height, very earnest in his manner, but frank, good-natured, and generally popular."

Nuns Suspected of Sedition.—The Risorgimento has the

Nuns Suspected of Sedition.—The Risorgimento has the following from Rome:—"Our Secretary of State has addressed a private circular to all the delegates of the provinces, calling upon them to exercise the greatest vigilance over the nuns that come from abroad, and especially the Lames du Sacré Cœur, because some of them, under pretence of affording civil and religious instruction, spread seditious doctrines among the young ladies intrusted to their care. The delegates are further instructed to inquire after the Countess C. of Bologna, a lady belonging to that religious body, and, in case of her being discovered, to arrest her."

The Earl of Wilton's fine weekt Vanifa, 2004 tone, went to be a support of the counter of

The Earl of Wilton's fine yacht Xarifa, 300 tons, went on shore on the Holywood bank, near Belfast, on Monday last.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY RENDLESHAM.

ANNE SOPHIA, Lady Rendlesham, died after a long illness, on the 31st nlt., at the house of her son-in-law, William Rose, Esq., in Grafton-street. Her Ladyship was the second daughter and coheir the late William Tatnall, Esq., of Leiston Old Abbey, Suffolk, and was the second wife of John, second Baron Rendlesham, to whom she was married 26th March, 1816, and by whom (who died the 3rd July, 1832) she had two daughters, who are the present Lady Walsingham and the Hon. Mrs. William Rose,

GENERAL SIR HENRY F. CAMPBELL

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GENERAL SIR HENRY FREDERICK CAMPBELL, K.C.B., G.C.H., died on the 2nd inst., at his residence, 8, Lowndes-square, after a long and painful illness. Sir Henry was the son of Lieut-Colonel Alexander Campbell, by his wife, Frances, only daughter of Philip Meadows, Esq., and was first cousin of John, first Lord Cawdor. He was born in 1769, and entered the British Army in 1786. He served in Holland and in the Peninsular War, and highly distinguished himself. He was wounded in the face at Talavera. He received a medal and one clasp for his command of a brigade, as Brigadier-General and Major-General, at Talavera and Salamanea. He was created a K.C.B. in 1815, and a G.C.H. in 1818. He obtained the Coloneley of the 31st Foot in 1831, and became a General in 1837. Sir Henry Campbell was also Prothonotary of the Palace Court from 1792 till its extinction in 1849. He married, in 1808. Emma, third daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Llanidan, Anglesea, and reliet of Lieut-Col. Thomas Knox, of the 1st Foot Guards, by which lady (who died in 1847) he had issue one son, the present Colonel Campbell, and two daughters, one of whom, Frances Augusta, is the wife of Col. the Hon Charles James Fox Stanley, brother of the present Earl of Derby.

SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT, R.A.

SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT, R.A.

This well-known sculptor was born in 1775. He began his artistic career early in life, and received, in 1794, the first sculpture prize of the Academy of Florence, of which institution he was elected a member in 1795. He became a member of the Royal Academy of London in 1816, and was Professor of Sculpture there. He was knighted in 1837. He was a D.C.L. and a F.S.A. His principal works are his monuments in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, his figure of Psyche, and the statue of Achilles in Hyde-park. Sir Richard Westmacott died at his house, 14, South Audley-street, on the 1st inst. Sir Richard's son is also a sculptor and R.A.

LIEUT. HUGH FLEMING, MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR. THIS old and meritorious officer died at his residence, the Upper Foundation, Windsor Castle, on the 30th ult. Lieut. Fleming had seen much service in the campaigns of Flanders, Holland, Germany, Copenhagen, and in the Peninsula during the French war. He was present at most of the battles and sieges from 1793 to 1814. He was thrice wounded. He was taken prisoner at Placentia, on the 2nd of August, 1809, but escaped ten days afterwards and rejoined the army. Lieut. Fleming, who was made Military Knight of Windsor, had received the war medal with eight clasps.

GILBERT ABBOT 'A BECKETT, ESQ.

GILBERT ABBOT A BECKETT, ESQ.

This well-known and deservedly-esteemed magistrate, writer, and wit, to the general public regret, died in the prime of life, on the 30th ult., at Boulogne, of congestion of the brain, aggravated by his anxiety for his youthful son, who died of malignant sore throat two days before him. Gilbert Abbot à Beckett was the younger son of a highly-respectable London solicitor, and was born in London the 17th February, 1811; he was the younger brother of the eminent colonial lawyer and judge, Sir William a Beckett, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria. Gilbert à Beckett commenced as author early in life, and very soon made tell that vein of humour which was peculiar to him. Before he was of age he was the sole writer of a comic political paper called Figaro in London, which continued prosperously for four years, and which was no doubt the forerunner of the Punch of later times. Belonging to a legal family, Mr. à Beckett was himself intended for the law; he was a student of Gray's Inn, and he was called to the Bar by that Hon. Society on the 27th January, 1841. He was, as his subsequent magisterial reputation proved him, no bad lawyer, but he had a natural timidity and disrelish for the more bustling business of forensic courts. Literature of political or playful tendency had superior charms for him, and he therefore still employed a portion of his time in writing articles for the daily press. He was a contributor both to the Times and other leading journals. He was for a while an Assistant-Commissioner under the Poor-Law Board, and as such he produced a Report which showed him to be possessed of sound official knowledge and talent. This was not forgotten, and it finally led to his appointment a few years ago as one of the metropolitan police magistrates. The duties of that arduous office he fulfilled with credit to himself and benefit to the public. He always displayed as a magistrate great activity, intelligence, and legal acumen, combined with undeviating patience

W. H. PEPYS, ESQ., F.R.S.

W. H. PEPYS, ESQ., F.R.S.

The death of this Nestor of Science took place on the 17th ultimo, at his house at Earl's-terrace, Kensington. William Hasledine Pepys was born in the city of London, on the 23rd of March, 1775. At an early age he commenced his researches in chemistry, his aim at that period being to render the apparatus of the laboratory more complete and better able to aid and help the student in philosophy. This he did by his gasholder, his galvanic apparatus, his apparatus for respiration, his mercurial gasometer, his apparatus for the combustion of the diamond, and his eudiometer. In 1807 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. Nine of his papers appeared in their Transactions, and he sat several times on their councils. He was the friend of Sir Humphry Davy, and co-operated with him in establishing the Athenaeum Club. When Davy first protected copper of ships by iron plates, Pepys did the same for steel, using zinc for preventing rust. When Davy sent up his card to Sir Walter Scott's invitation to dinner at Abbotsford, with the message, "We are so busy with the salmon here that we beg to be excused, Pepys' card was its partner. He was the proposer and founder of several philosophical societies and institutions—more particularly the London Institution; for which, by his own exertion alone, he succeeded in raising in the short space of three hours, a subscription of 80,000. Although a strenuous opponent to the election of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex as President of the Royal Society, he was chosen by him as a member of his council, afterwards became his honoured guest, and during his Presidency gave him his warmest assistance. A citizen, beloved by all who knew him; a man of science, ever studying to improve the arts and manufactures of his country; a lover of the angle, and as full of anecdote as years, we shall long look back with pleasure to the many reminiscences that are coupled with the name of William Hasledine Pepys.

ROBERT BLAYNEY, ESQ.

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ROBERT BLAYNEY, Esq., M.A., of the Lodge, Evesham, the last male representative of the ancient family of the Blayneys, of Kynsham, has by his recent and sudden death caused deep and general regret. He was the second surviving son of Thomas Blayney, Esq., of the Lodge, Evesham, by his second wife, Anna Harland, second daughter of Thomas Harrison, Esq., of Fulford, Yorkshire. He was born the 23rd March, 1818, and he succeeded his father the 1st December, 1838. Mr. Robert Blayney attained a high and honourable position in his native borough of Evesham and county of Worcester. He held the rank of senior Captain in the Worcestershire Militia, and enjoyed a prominent post of credit for himself and his regiment in the Camp at Aldershott and in the general Militia force. In civil and military affairs, as a magistrate and an officer, he exhibited a true sense of duty and responsibility, and a sincere desire for the good of others. He was never married; his mother and his four sisters survive him. These four sisters, who now alone represent his old and honoured house, are Mrs. Marett, of St. Helier's, Jersey; Mrs. George Jackson, of Bushey, Herts; Mrs. Colmore, of Sheldon-house, Warwickshire; and the youngest, Jane Margaret, who is unmarried. Mr. Blayney died intestate. His remains were interred in the family vault adjoining All Saints' Church, Evesham, and a considerable and influential number of his fellow townsmen and brother officers in the Militia were present at the funeral. The Rev. H. Temple, Curate of All Saints', Evesham, officiated in the absence of the Vicar.

We have also to record the deaths of the venerable Arctic explorer, Rear Admiral Sir John Ross; and of Mr. William Yarrell, the eminent naturalist; of whom we shall give portraits and memoirs next week.

There are now in Spain forty agents of the Ponts-et-Chaussées, making surveys in order to ascertain the possibility of making a tunnel through the Pyrennees. The undertaking will be a colossal one, but is said to be practicable.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—Orders have been issued by the authorities that the National Gallery, and the English portion of the Gallery at Mariborough House, Pall-mall, will be closed for the annual six weeks' vacation on the 11th inst. The Gallery will be reopened on Monday the

CLOSING OF SUNDAY MUSIC IN THE PARKS.—The Sunday Bands Committee have issued a notice of their final performances in the parks this season to-morrow, September 7, 1856, or, if that day be wet, on the following Sunday,

THE HAMPSTEAD AND CITY JUNCTION RAILWAY.-The works THE HAMPSTEAD AND CITY JUNCTION KAILWAY.—The works on the Hampstead and City Junction Railway, intended to communicate direct between Hampstead and the centre of the City, are proceeding night and day. The Act was granted in 1853, and the greater portion of the land and property required has been contracted for and purchased, and another Act was obtained in the Session just passed extending the time for the completion of the works until four years from the date of the original Act in 1853, so that the company have not much time to lose in carrying the undertaking to completion.

LAND AT FIFTY SHILLINGS PER FOOT.—At the meeting of the Victoria (London) Dock Company, held last week, it was stated, in reply to an inquiry, that several lots of the company's surplus land on the south side of the dock had been let on long leases at the price of 21, 10s, per linear foot, with about two hundred feet depth. The land in question commands the use both of the dock and the Blackwall Railway, and is highly valuable for the timber and other similar trades. These terms are equivalent to a rent of 550L per annum, and would appear to give an enormous value to land which cost the company a comparatively trifling sum a few years since.

The Stoppage of no bank during the last fifteen years has caused so much excitement, or is likely to be attended with such melancholy results to avery numerous class of small tradespeople as the suspension of the Royal British Bank on Wednesday last. At ten o'clock on Thursday morning, crowds of persons assembled at the different branches—Lambeth, Islington, Pimlico, Southwark, Strand, and Regent-street; when, from the fact of the doors not being opened at the usual hour, it became too painfully evident that the report of the failure was true. It would be difficult to describe the state of feeling exhibited by many of the unfortunate depositors. They are mostly small tradesmen, who, embracing the advantages held out by this bank of receiving small deposits on drawing accounts, were in the habit of depositing the amounts to meet their current expenditure. In Pimlico it is feared that a very large number of persons have been nearly ruined. At Islington the loss will not be so severely felt, as most of the depositors are retired persons of ample means. At the same time there are some very distressing cases, the depositors having, at least for the present, lost all they possessed. It was stated at the various branches on Thursday morning by more than one unfortnate individual that they had deposited money on Wednesday within an hour of the bank closing.

The Fire at Messers, Broadwood's,—We are glad to learn

THE FIRE AT MESSRS. BROADWOOD'S,-We are glad to learn that the subscriptions towards the fund for replacing the workmen's tools are progressing satisfactorily. About 1200% are already subscribed, but this falls far short of the amount required, the tools destroyed having been worth between 3000% and 4000%.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, an accident occurred at a new building in the Wellington Barracks, Birdcage-walk, by which one man was killed and six were severely injured. It appears that during the absence of the foreman of the works the labourer placed more bricks and mortar on the seaffold than it would bear, when the scaffold gave way. About twelve or fourteen persons were on it at the time, and were thrown to the ground.

con it at the time, and were thrown to the ground.

Fall of Two Houses—Four Persons Killed.—Between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning one of those terrible accidents which might easily be prevented, if district surveyors would pay a little attention to their duties, occurred in a part of the city of London which is unfamiliar to thousands who are daily transacting business in its immediate neighbourhood. Within literally a stone's throw of the Bank of England, and a few yards in the rear of the London and Westminster Bank and other extensive mercantile establishments, are a large number of small alleys and courts, the houses of which are in a terrible state of decay, notwithstanding which they are inhabited by dense masses of persons of the poorest class; in many cases several families making common lot in one small, dirty, unventilated floor. Little Swan-alley, a place not more than two yards wide, and running out of what are known as Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street was the scene of this catastrophe. Between twelve and one a rumbling noise attracted the attention of the police on duty, who, on going into Little Swan-alley, found that two of its miscrable houses had fallen in, burying their inmates under their ruins. Search having been made, four persons were taken out dead, namely:—Thomas Pallen, his step-son, and Elizabeth Pullen, his step-daughter; and Mrs. Pullen, their mother, escaped. Several persons who had suffered severe injuries were taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Health of London.—The present return shows a continued

Health of London.—The present return shows a continued improvement in the public health. In the three previous weeks the deaths registered in London were 1232, 1250, and 1122; last week they were 1881. The present rate of mortality is very near the average rate of corresponding weeks in ten previous years, if the excess of deaths produced by epidemic cholera in 1849 and 1854 is not admitted into the comparison. Three women died last week at the respective ages of 90, 96, and 98 years. Last week the births of 909 boys and 869 girls, in all 1778 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1431.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE BULLER, K.C.B., who commanded a brigade of the Light Division in the Crimea, and had been previously very actively engaged at the Cape, has been appointed to command the troops in the Ionian Islands in succession to Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B., nominated to the command at Shorneliffe.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. BLOOMFIELD GOUGH, C.B., lately in command of the Belfast district, has been appointed to command a brigade at the Curragh. General Gough served on the staff, under his distinguished namesake, in most of the Indian campaigns of late years.

namesake, in most of the Indian campaigns of late years.

THE official finding of the court-martial at Nenagh is as follows:—Four men sentenced by court-martial to transportation for life, commuted to 21 years; and two men sentenced to 21 years' transportation, commuted to 14 years each; two sentenced to 12 years' transportation, commuted to four years' penal servitude. One of the prisoners tried was found "Not Guilty." The sentence of death passed upon Patrick Burns, North Tipperary Militia, by Judge Moore, at last Nenagh Assizes, for the murder of a soldier of the 41st Regiment, has been commuted to transportation for life. The five men of the North Tipperary Militia who were sentenced at Nenagh Assizes to 15 years' transportation each have had their sentences commuted to 10 years' penal servitude.

The following officers have just been placed on the list of these

The following officers have just been placed on the list of those receiving rewards for distinguished services, viz.:—Major-General Dupuis, C.B., of the Royal Artillery; Colonel Collingwood Dickson, C.B., and Lieut. Colonel Adye, of the same corps; Colonel H. D. Townshend, commanding the dépôt battalion at Templemore; Colonel John Napper Jackson, of the 99th Regiment; Colonel William Parlby, of the 10th Hussars; and Colonel F. G. Shewell, of the 8th Hussars.

An Island Submerged,—One Hundred and Thirty-seven Lives Lost.—During the late storm in the Gulf of Mexico, Last Island was entirely covered by the sea. This island, which is situated in the Gulf, has been for some years made a summer residence for planters and their families from the interior parishes of Lafourche and Attakapus, and some from New Orleans. It is distant from the mainland at the mouth of the Bayou about twenty miles; the nearest land is five or six miles distant. The island is about twenty-five miles in length, and from a half to three-quarters of a mile wide—only three or four feetabove the level of the Gulf. It is exposed to the full sweep of the waters and the southern breezes, which have made it a desirable retreat in the summer months. This year the island is reported to have been well patronised. One account says that there were about 400 persons on the island at the time of the disaster; and the number surviving on the wreck of the Star steamer, where they took refuge, is estimated at from 250 to 275. AN ISLAND SUBMERGED.—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-S

ROYAL PRESENTS.—The presents which the King and Queen of Prussia have sent to the Emperor and Empress of Russia, on the occasion of their coronation, will be delivered by Prince Frederick William. The King has presented the Emperor with a large medallion in gold, four inches in diameter, on which figure the Russian and the Prussian eagles. The edge of this medallion is formed of 60 brilliants, and the colours of the eagles are represented by precious stones. The value of the whole is estimated at 30,000 gold thalers. The Queen has sent to the Empress the insignia of the Order of the Swan. At the end of the chain is a swan, the plumage of which is formed of brilliants. This present possesses a total value of 50,000 gold thalers.

STOCK IN TRADE EXEMPTION.—Among the Acts of the last

STOCK IN TRADE EXEMPTION.—Among the Acts of the late Session was one exempting stock in trade from being rated to the poorrates. The exemption is to extend, from the 1st of October next, for one

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE were not in error when we referred to the difficulty at Serpents' Island as one which diplomacy would work round and round, until it was made a matter of importance. Whether the Russians were or were not in carnest in claiming the place is comparatively of little consequence. They have afforded another illustration of the spirit in which they intend to meet the requisitions of the Treaty of Paris, and have shown how insolently hollow were the affected regrets of St. Petersburg that England manifested distrust of the Imperial Govern-Up to the present moment be it remembered that the victorious Allies have been engaged in fulfilling their compact, while defeated Russia has done no one thing that was demanded of her. They have surrendered a dozen captured places, and withdrawn their armies to the last man. Russia has been actually putting forward new claims, as well as violating the understood, if not formalised, agreement as to the fortifications. And yet we are chidden for failing to feel implicit confidence in Russian protestations of good will; and Lord Granville, despite the blue couch and Devonshire-house diamonds, is received with cold respect, while Count de Morny is welcomed with cordiality. The Czar no doubt draws distinctions, and recollects that the war is over because France could not protract it, while England was able and willing to do so. Well, we must bear the coldness and suppress our envy that France should bask in the gracious smiles of Alexander, and we must attend to the ungracious duty of compelling Russia to adhere to her engagements. In the Serpents' Island case we have been prompt and decided, and an English vessel has quickly prevented the meditated process for taking possession of the place. In this style let us follow, step by step, the various proceedings under the treaty; and possibly, when all is done, we may not find that we have been inordinately defrauded of the small gains which the war can bring to us.

It is not difficult to perceive why the Cabinets of England and France must entertain different views as to the position of Spanish affairs. It is no secret that the O'Donnell coup d'état had been for many months in contemplation, and that the policy now adopted by the Spanish Sovereign is based upon advice from Paris. The Mudrid journals were, in many eases, written from French dictation, and the only French paper published in the Spanish capital is supported by money supplied by the French Government. Its editor has issued a pamphlet in which he proclaims his belief that Catholicism and Napoleonic ideas are the only salvation for Spain. The coup d'état, therefore, was the child of the Tuileries, and was likely to find far more favour there than in London. Lord Palmerston's little speech in which he said that Louis Napoleon, though he might be moving troops to the frontier, was far too sensible a man to interfere in Spanish affairs, had a surface meaning for the general public, and a subtler one for the initiated, the key to which may be found in subsequent revelations. But there is nothing in all this to endanger the good understanding between the two Governments; and it is of the utmost importance that the only two really civilised Powers of Europe should not only be, but appear to be, in union just now, when any day's telegraphs may flash out the news that a foolish tyrant has vanished from the eyes of his faithful-and armed-subjects, and that Austria is moving up troops in aid of the deposed despot. In that day a united demonstration by France and England would preserve the equilibrium of Europe.

Another singular crisis occurs in American affairs, and its incidents do honour to the friends of liberty. The House of Representatives, at the last moment, refused a vote of money for the army, unless a pledge were given that the army should not be used in aid of the rullimly slave party in Kansas. The Senate rejected the provision, and the Representatives, standing firm, withheld the money. The Sassion came to an end; but the President, in consideration of the state of affairs, instantly summoned the Legislature for a special sitting, the result of which we have to learn. His exercising this right seems to have given great umbrage, but this minor feeling is merged in the indignation manifested by the Representatives at the subserviency of Mr. Pierce to the slave-owning party, whose atrocities in Kansas have been of the worst description. Colonel Fremont's prospects are described as being most favourable, and we observe that Mrs. Stowe, in the preface to her new book, expresses warm hope of his success. While sharing such hope, English people may, nevertheless, be permitted to see a worse future for the slave interest in the success of the slave candidate; for, while the wise and moderate administration of Colonel Fremont might preserve things as they are, it is impossible that a partisan of slavery should not soon take some course to provoke a collision of parties. Still, in all carnestness of good will to America, we would rather see her destinies in the hands of a good and honest man, even at the risk of delay in the accomplishment of our own wishes. If the slaveholders were not cursed with judicial blindness they would avert their destiny by supporting the man of the people. There is no other American news of interest, unless it be worth while mentioning that another slavery statesman has been battering an antagonist in an omnibus for expressing his conviction that Colonel Fremont would defeat Mr. Buchanan.

Her Majesty of Oude is in London, and preparations for the campain against Lord Dalhousie have no doubt begun. How the poor lady's money will melt away, and how, ultimately, she will be glad to accept the £150,000 offered by the East India Company, need not be descanted on. In the meantime, doubtless, an army of hungry barristers, self-styled agents, and other greedy people, eager for a share of Oriental pillage, is laying direct and indirect siege to the Oudean treasury, and proffering every kind of possible and impossible service. Against this kind of thing advice can be of little avail; butstill, an honest friend might do something. We do not observe that any part of the London press has yet been secured for the Oucen's cause, but there are several weak and needy journals that might easily be convinced of its justice at the shortest notice. Altogether the expedition is a melancholy affair; and, as we have said upon a previous occasion, we hope that the Queen of Oude will be made to comprehend that it must fail, and why, that such explanations will be given in the kindest manner, and that such recognition of her position will be made as may be soothing to her pride, and may make her carry home some pleasant tales of her reception in the isle of the west. Policy and decency alike dictate this kind of treatment of our distinguished

The Crimean blunderers have been again forcing themselves upon the attention of the public, and eliciting a feeling of angry annoyance at their impertinence. Lord Cardigan has been once more explaining to a dinner party that he won the battle of Balaclava, and the journalists in return advise him to ask other officers who witnessed his feats on that day what they thought of them, especially of the later portion-But his Lordship's "bumptious" talk is worth little notice. We are more sorry to see that the character of Lord Raglan, as a General, has been again brought up by the pertinacious cackling of vain soldiers. Can they not let the man whose heart they helped to break by their various incompetencies rest in his honoured grave? We are seldom for extreme measures, but, if indignant listeners

should annotate the next of these offensive harangues with a shower of "black bottles" launched at the orator's head, we should hardly be able to work ourselves into much wrath at such a demonstration. Let them swagger about themselves, and be laughed at, the laugh holding some bitterness of contempt in it, but let them avoid their defiling "tributes" to a man who, with all his administrative shortcomings, was a gallant gentleman, full of chivalry and courtesy.

A DREAM OF HARVEST.

I DREAMED it was the harvest

time; I dreamed -O, wild and vain-It was the golden harvest time, And thou wert come again; Come from thy far-off Indian grave

This hand in hand of thine was clasped,
As never, never more!

God's sun upon the threshold burned, As, mute, we crossed it o'er; The lusty reapers lay athirst, I'rone on the stubble floor.

Though drowsy noon was at his

full,
We heard no watch-dog's call; For silent as a dream of love
We passed amidst them all;
We passed, it seemed, as spirits

Whose footsteps have no fall.

Like spirits, too, did we inhale The air of peace and faith;
Of joy too deep for mortal speech
We drew the living breath,

And proved the everlasting truth How love may conquer death.

The dreamer's soul is wisdom-born, And what it loves, believes; he teeming earth had not a grav There were no more crushed leaves; There was no winter in the world

As we leaned among the sheaves

The parching ground no dew-drop

The tenderest breath love ever drew Shook soft the golden ears, That we in one full sheaf might

The scattered hopes of years.

The soaring lark did mount for joy To other, higher goals;
We were content to drink the light—
The light that earthward rolls;
To stand amid the sheaves, and feed

The hunger of our souls.

The autumn shadows fell apace, But we were in our June; We tarried till he rustic pipe Made music 'neath the moon; Our hearts amid the reapers danced,

But to another tune.

We did outstay the festive feet
Till not a sound fill near;
A trance so full and deep was ours
That we might almost hear
Amid the raptured hush of night The grain drop from the ear.

We tarried, till a riper glow The glowing sheaves did take,
Whenwarmo'er all the crested hills
We saw the red dawn break;
And, silent still, clasped hand to

We watched the world awake!

My dream was done; black night

came back, And back came death and pain; Hot tears, that blotted heaven's

he parching ground no dew-drop bore
To bring back thoughts of tears;

To trains, that blotted liesven face,
Swept down like autumn rain.
O God, when in Thy harvest field
Shall we two stand again!

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.-The St. Petersburg accounts up to the The Russian Fledt,—The St Petersburg accounts up to the 23rd ult. mention specially the particulars of the inspection which the 25mperor held over the fieet, at Cronstadt, on the 4th ult. According to the statement contained in the Naval Gazette of 8t. Petersburg, the vessels forming the spectacle consisted of thirty-three ships of war of various sizes, to which were added seventy-six screw gun-borts. The Emperor was accompanied in this inspection by the Empress, the whole of the Ccurt, and the foreign Ambassadors, on board of the Imperialsteam-yacht Alexandrina; and, in passing through the fleet, were greeted with lond cheers, all the ships manning yards, &c. At the termination of the review the Empreor caused a signal to be made to the officers and crews of the vessels, expressive of his entire satisfaction, ordering all the seamen one silver rouble each to drink his health with. The building of screw gun-boats at Archangel is progressing in a rapid manner, and six were recently launched at the Admiralty dockyards of that place.

Ascent of the Nille.—The Pacha of Egypt has ordered a new

seriew gun-boats at Archangel is progressing in a rapid munner, and six were recently launched at the Admiralty dockyards of that place.

Ascent of the Nile.—The Pacha of Egypt has ordered a new expedition to be organised to ascend the Nile, under M. le Comte D'Escayrae de Lauture, an experienced African traveller, and the author of a recent work on Sudan, and of other treatises on African geography. The expedition will be accompanied by twelve Earopeaus, eight of whom have been already engaged, including three Frenchmen and three Austrians, and the chief is desirous of procuring the assistance of English officers accustomed to astronomical and meteorological observations, and the munagement of boats. The Count has left London, having been in communication with the screetary of the Royal Geographical Society on the subject of the expedition, which is intended to start from Cairo in October. The expedition is undertaken entirely at the cost of the Viceroy of Egypt, and the members will receive, in addition to their rations, the payment of 10½ to 11½ per month, for a period computed at two years. The members are expected to start for Marseilles on the 18th of September.

FOUR CROWNED HEADS IN ROME.—According to preparations now actively going on, the Eternal City is to boast of the presence of four crowned heads this winter, without reckoning, of course, the triple crown of his Holiness. The Russian unbassadorial residence at the Feb'i Palace is being arranged and beautified for the Empress-Dowager of All the Russias, if so great a lady can manage to reside in so small a prilazzo. Queen Christina of Spain is to honour the Ruspoli Palace by taking up her abode there, in the grand apartment above the Café Nuovo. The Austrian Ambassador, Count Colloredo, is urging on the adornment of the Palazzo di Venezia, with the addition of a magnificent throne in one of the large halls, purposely, as is inferred, for the promised visit of his Apostolic Majesty the Itead of the Church, which is to take place after the Emperor's

Rome still more what it has already been satirically denominated, "L'Albergo della quattro nazioni."

French Academy,—Distribution of Prizes,—The French Academy held its annual public sitting on the 2sth ult, and distributed the customary prizes for cloquence, poetry, and virtue. M. Legonyé real aloud the work which had obtained the prize for cloquence, written by M. Gilbert, and entitled "L'Eloge de Vauvernargues." M. de Barante next rose and related the acts which had obtained for their authors a participation in the charity of M. de Montyon. The Academy had presented Lucy Fiacre with two thousand frances, as an acknowledgament of her almirable devotion to the family of a man in whose service she had live l. Another prize of fifteen hundred francs was awarded to a married couple named Bricard. The husband, who is a poor farmer, was already burdened with eight children when his brother died, leaving five orphans unprovided for. The Bricards adopted these children, and have provided for them without demanding assistance from any person, and without falling into arrears of rent. Of the six medals, of the value of a thousand frances each, awarded by the Academy, four were bestowed as a recompesse to servants who had devoted their existence to the support of their masters who had become poor or infirm. The sitting terminated by the reading of the prize poem, by the author, M. Julien Dalliere.

TERMINATION OF THE COLLIERS STRIKE AT BARNSLEY.—This struggle, which has extended over a period of ten weeks, was brought to a sudden termination on Saturday last, in consequence of a number of the men lawing signed articles to work for the proprietors. As several more were expected to follow, the committee at once determined to close the strike. They met on Saturday morning, and resolved, "That, after the funds at present in hand had been divided on Monday next, the straggle in which they had been engaged should terminate; and that those men who thought fit to accept work should not in any way be interfered with by those wh

WILLS.—The will of Sir William Edward Rouse Boughton, Willis.—The will of Sir William Edward Rouse Boughton, Bart, of Downton-hall, was proved under 20.000l personalty; Sir Molineux Hyde Kepean, Bart, 16.000l.; Rear-Admiral Henry Fanshawe, 35.000l.; Major James Douglas de Wend, 5000l.; James Godinz, Esq., Relgrave-square, 20,000l.; Thomas Beckett, Esq., Russell-place, 35.000l.; Miss Mary Ann Cofield, of Surrey, 40,000l.; Miss Eliza Jane Park, of Ince Hall, Chester, 10,000l.; Miss Ann Jane Trundle, Brunswick-square, 30 000l.; leaving small bequests to the Royal Free Hospital, King's College Hospital, Northern Dispensary, Mendicity Society, Society for Prevention of Crucity to Animils, St. Paneras National Schools, St. Ethelburgh Charity Schools, London—to some of whom she was a life-governor. some of whom she was a life-governor,

INVESTITURE OF THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY AS A KNIGHT OF ST. PARTICK.

INVESTITURE OF THE MARQUIS OF LOND INDERRY

AS A KNIGHT OF ST. PARTICK.

On Thursday the 28th ult. the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick, held, in obedience to the command of her Majesty, a Chapter of the Order in the Throne-room, Dublin Castle, with the object of filling one of the vacancies at present existing amongst the Knights of that Order. Preparations were made for the orderation of this ceremonial with a due degree of pomp and magnificence. The Throne-room was filled by a brilliant and highly distinguished company, amongst whom were the Marchioness of Londonderry, Ludy Massarcene, Lady Dover, Ludy Fanny Howard, Lord Powerscourt, and numerons other members of the aristocracy. One Lord present, Viscount Taale, attracted particular attention from being habited in the singularly beautiful uniform of a Colonel of Hussars in the Austrian service, and having upon his breast a number of decorations. Lord Taatle, although by birth an Austrian, is of Irish descent, his grandfather having emigrated to that country, and haid the foundation of the large possessions which the present inheritor of the fifte retains in Bohenia.

Shortly after half-past three o'clock the Lord Lieutenant entered the apartment, preceded by the officers of his household. His Excellency, as Grand Master of the Order, wore the Collar of St. Patrick in addition to the insignia of the Garter, and was robed in the full costume of his office, which for the first time since the institution of the Order, consisted exclusively of Irish manufacture. Although the original statutes strictly europin that all the Knights of the Order shall be actived in the national manufacture, the practice on occasions of this kind has hitherto been to the insignit of the statutes shall be strictly adhered to the rational manufacture, the practice on occasions of this kind has hitherto been to Carlisle, however, has issued an ordinance directing that this particular active of the statutes shall be strictly adhered to a hard the Knig

The Late Rahway Forgeries in Ireland.—Sir Edward M'Donnell, as Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Rullway, at the meeting held on Saturday, alluded to the forgeries of Knighting, the late confidential clerk of the company, and now undergoing the penalty of his rogueries. Of the actual extent of his frauds no clear estimate has yet been made, but Sir Edward thinks that the sum of £25,000 will fully cover all deliciencies.

yet been made, but Sir Edward thinks that the sum of £25,000 will fully cover all deticiencies.

Kelvedon School Testimonial.—On the 22nd ult. about 140 pupils of this excellent school made their annual trip to Walton-on-the-Naze; when a massive silver salver (one lundred guineas value) was presented to Mr. Wiseman, the respected proprietor of the school, by subscription among his former pupils. The presentation took pare after a collation given by Mr. Wiseman in the ball-room of the hotel at Walton, which was tastefully decorated with flowers for the occasion. The ensomary loyal toasts having been drunk, Mr. T. Chambers, M.P. for Hertford, at the close of a very cloquent address, presented the plate to Mr. Wiseman; who thanked the company for the valuable gift. Several other toasts followed, including the health of Mrs. Wiseman, and "Success to Kelvedon School," the masters, &c., when the party broke up.

The Free-trade Hall.—The new Free-trade Hall, Mannchester, creeted on the site of the old Free-trade Hall, is now drawing near to completion, and will probably be opened on the site otolor, by a dinner to be given by the proprietors to their friends. The proprietary includes several members of the Legislature, amongst whom are Mesers. Cobden, Bright, Kershaw, Crook, Brown, and Heywood; and it is hoped that all these gentlemen will be able to attend on the occasion, though some doubt exists as to whether the health of Mr. Bright will be sufficiently restored. The hall has already been engaged for several other great meetings, two of which are to be held by the Bible Society. It is also engaged for Monday evenings during the winter for a series of people's concerts.

Extraordinary Longevity,—Near the Devil's Bridge, Car-

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY .- Near the Devil's Bridge, Car-EXTRAGIDINARY LONGINITY.—Near the Devil's Bridge, Cardiganshire, there lives a remykably hale old man in his lotth year. He is quite upright, stands mearly six feet high, and has complete possession of all his faculties. The hills in the neighbourhood are covered with oak trees and saplings of from eighty to 100 years' growth at least, but the old man distinctly remembers their being comparatively bare, and he has an idea that the crows have been chiefly instrumental in increasing the plantations. Notwithstanding his great age, this venerable of 1 gentlemen frequently marches across some of the smaller mountains of the Plinimmon range to meet the Hereford mail, which passes along the road, within three miles of his residence, and sometimes leads a hand in changing the horses at the first stage from Aberystwith.

changing the horses at the first stage from Aberystwith.

The Imperial Railway Train.—The new railway train built by the Orleans Company for the Emperor is composed of five carriages. No. 1 forms a dining-room and saloon for the aides-de-camp, with kitchen and dressing-room. No 2 forms a kind of terrace, and is all made of wrought from polished, and of beautiful workmuship. No 3, which is the state carriage or reception saloon, is surmounted by the Imperial crown; it is composed of an ante-chamber, with folding sile-pourds for refreshments. No, 4 is the bed-room; it has been very ingeniously divided. It comprises a bed-room for the ladies of honour; bel-room for the Emperor and Empress, with a cradle for the Prince Imperial, dressing-rooms, &c. No. 5 is a waiting-room for the servants, plue for luggage, and also has a cupboard containing every kind of tool that could be required in case of accident. All the carriages are decorated and furnished with the greatest elegance.

OPENING OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

On the 28th of June the inauguration of the Madras Railway was celebrated with great state. The Right Honourable the Government, and staff of the Garrison of Fort St. George, with all the filt; and beauty of the Presidency, honoured the Railway Company with their presence on this important occasion.

It was a sight long to be remembered in Madras, thousands flocking to witness the proceedings from any point from which a view of the ceremony or the frain could be obtained. The company had issued invitations to about 300 of the leading European society to witness the former, and to take a trip by the latter to Amoor, up to which place the railway is now completed; there to partake of a defenier, and to return in the evening;—another train was dispatched after the departure of the first one, to a nearer station up the line—Trivel or, which was occupied by the principal members of the native community of Madras and others who had also been invited to join the excursion.

The Illustration represents the Terminal Station at Madras, at the moment when the religious ceremony was being performed in the noble verandah of the northern side of that building. The rooms here are very elegant, and most superbly furnished, with handsome punkahs, &c.; the coup d'ail was very picturesque when seen, as they were, filled with a crowd of elegantly-dressed ladies, the light colours of whose dresses were broken by the variety of uniforms of the military and the black of the civilian. The train is seen ready to come up to the platform for this party, and that for the native community which was to be witness the inauguration. As soon as the ceremeny was completed, the party proceeded on their excursion trip. Though a hot day it was not very much felt—the train, by its rapidity, making a broeze for its occupants, who found the carriages well ventilated both above and below; and with the addition of Venetian shutters and guzze-vire belinds, heat and glare were completely got rid of. As the train proceeded across the arid plain of the Car



OPENING OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

cheering us lustily as the train flew by them. Now and then, too, a hearty laugh lucke forth when, in passing some pasture ground, the lazy cattle, startled by the rushing shriek of the train, flew frantically away, sometimes followed by the scared herdsman himself, who, thinking that the fiery fiend whom he saw approaching might crush him also, took to his heels with all his speed.

3 Arrived at Amoor, the crowds were greater than ever—the hills were covered with varied-coloured masses; the artillery guns roared their to welcome Lord Harris, who, on alighting, was received by a

BRONZE STATCE OF GENERAL FREIRE, LATE PRESIDENT OF CHILL

guard of honour of the 19th Regiment and the officials of the reompany, headed by Major Jenkins, their manager. The guests alighting under a shamianah, or covered entrance-way to the reception-marquees—the bands playing, the multitude cheering, and the bright sun shining on the brilliantly-coloured groups, formed a striking picture. Tents were ritched for the guests, who, shortly

assembling, were led to the pavilion which had been temporarily erected for their entertainment at an elegant repast. Lord Harris proposed a toast to the success of the railway and the health of the agent and manager, Major Jenkins. His Lordship's speech was very commendatory upon the economy and expedition with which the line has been thus far completed, a distance of sixty-five miles in three years, at a cost which he stated was estimated at about £5500 per mile. It was stated by Major Jenkins, in replying to his Lordship's toast, that the whole line extending to the western coast, a distance of about £50 miles, was in course of construction, and that considerable progress had been made upon it. Its course, he stated, lies through Vellore Salem Coimbatore, round the foot of the Neilgherry Hills, terminating at Baypoor, a small port on the western coast a little to the south of Calicut.

After some other toasts, &c., a signal was given that it was time to

After some other toasts, &c., a signal was given that it was time to prepare for a return to Madras; and the shades of evening were beginning to close soon after the train started on its return.

The accompanying Sketch is by Captain Barnett Ford, of the

Madras Army.

STATUE OF GENERAL FREIRE, LATE PRESIDENT OF CHILL.

OF CHILL.

Some time ago, in the Illustrated London News, attention was drawn to the rapid rise and progress of Chili; in the present Number we now engrave a Statue which is about to be creeted in that country to the memory of General Freire, the hero of the wars of its independence. This statue, which has been executed by Messrs. Elkington, of London and Birmingham, in bronze, under a commission by Mr. James D. Young, of Westminster, and his inspection, is a striking work of art. The figure, rising seven feet above the pedestal, represents the warrior as a senator, his cloak being gathered in the left hand, while with the right he grasps a roll of papers. This is not only a worthy memorial of one who signally aided an enterprising people in establishing their liberty, but must be a source of pleasure to General O'Brien, at whose instigation the friends and companions of General Freire have subscribed for the monument. His life is intimately

associated with those events which have freed Chili from the Spanish yoke and established a flourishing Republic.

Early in 1810, O'Higgins retired from the office of Supreme Director, and General Freire succeeded him. The first object of his policy was to drive the Spaniards from the Chiloe Islands, and he accomplished this in 1826, leaving no spot in the republic of Chili on which their flag of freedom could not be hoisted. Having done this, he resigned the presidency to General Pinto. It was the highest dignity, and the reward of General Friere's undaunted efforts to obtain the liberty of Chili. He was but eighteen when he joined the army of patriots, and he never sheathed his sword till he witnessed the liberation of his country, and then was Captain-General of the army. He died in 1853, aged sixty-eight.

HORSFALL'S MONSTER WROUGHT-IRON GUN.

HORSFALL'S MONSTER WROUGHT-IRON GUN.

This huge piece of ordnance was lately conveyed from the foundry of the Messrs. Horsfall, Liverpool, to Shoeburyness, for trial. It was originally commenced by the Messrs. Horsfall in order to reflute Mr. Nasmyth's assertion that so large a mass of iron could not be successfully wrought or welded. It is about 14 feet in length, and is 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter at the base, and weighs 22 tons. The diameter of the bore is 13 inches; so that the gun can discharge either solid shot weighing 336 lb. or 13-inch shells. The monster gun was lately put to the trial at Shoeburyness, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Panmure, and the Select Committee of the Ordnance and the officers of the Royal Artillery stationed at Sheerness and Shoeburyness. So confident was the constructor of the gun of its strength and soundness that, although everyone else present retired under the splinter-proof, he stood close beside the gun when the first shot was fired. At an elevation of 10°, and with a charge of 40 lb. of powder and a solid shot, the enormous range of 4500 yards was reached. The whole of the proof charges were fired, and the gun was considered by all the officers present to be perfectly fit for service. It has been present at Shoeburyness till some other trials are made with it.



HORSTALL'S MONSTER WROUGHT-RON GUN.



SCENE OF THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN, FROM THE REVIVED PLAY OF "PIZARRO," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SHAKSPEARE AT ASTLEY'S.

This week we present an Illustration of the equestrian version of the tragedy of "Richard III.," which has gained more than an ordinary of the tragedy is throughout very sensibly performed, with the acting has not at all been sacrificed to the desire of spectral transfer of the tragedy is throughout very sensibly performed, with very little indeed of noise and rant. The lines fall distinctly upon the ear, and the text for the most part is delivered with well-trained discrimination. The performers are evidently emulous to tracellar display. The tragedy is throughout very sensibly performed,



"RICHARD III.," AT ASTLEY'S.—THE DEATH OF "WILL SURREY."

wanting in poetic feeling. A highly respectable level has been attained; and it is satisfactory to add that what was meritorious in the acting was duly appreciated by a numerous audience.

The piece, as we have said, has been condensed into three acts, Cibber's adaptation having been generally followed. The horses are first introduced at the end of the second act, when Richard is interrupted in his expedition by the Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess of York. In the third act, they several times appear: as often, in fact, as reason can be found for their introduction. The Battle of Bosworth Field is amply illustrated. Richard, mounted on his "White Surrey," does battle with several opponents, whom he successfully resists, but not without the sacrifice of his noble steed. The concluding scene presents us with the dead and dying—man and horse. The field is strewed with bodies, equine and human, and presents an impressive picture as the background of the stage-action; while in front Richard and Richmond contend in "opposition deadly." The sanguinary tyrant is slain, and the curtain descends on an impressive tableau—amidst the shouts of victory achieved in the cause of justice and concord.

Now, civil wounds are stopped, Peace lives again:

Now, civil wounds are stopped, Peace lives again: That she may long live ere, God say, amen!"

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

The play of "Pizarro," translated by Sheridan from Kotzebue, was originally placed upon the English boards as a spectacular drama in 1799, by John Khilip Kemble, whose performance of Rolla won "golden opinions," and the character has been since a favourito with "starring actors," both in and out of London, though seldom performed at the fashionable theatres. Mr. Charles Kemble, on its original representation, supported the touching part of Alonzo; the famous Mrs. Jordan, his wife Cora; and Mrs. Siddons, the tragic heroine Elvica. The tragedy itself was of the modern school, the subject being partly historic, but the style familiar, not in verse, the language of prose being thought sufficient for the action and sentiments, which purposely aimed at the real in dramatic art; and thus in all things the production was the converse of the Elizabethan play. Here, then, was a novelty for the time greater than a similar work of the present day would be to the present generation—a newelty responding to a felt want to some variety in the mode of composing and representing plays, both on the part of the public and the players. The want, it is true, in a great measure still continues, for the problem has not yet been solved, whether as to substance or form, of what ought to constitute a Modern Drama, as something distinct from the Ancient. It is an important question both to be asked and answered; "Tizarro" rather suggested the answer itself. In one great point it was pre-eminently right. The modern play should be inspired with a modern spirit; and "Pizarro," both in theme and treatment, was of the day. The theme was a stirring one, with all the excitement of romance, and replete with contrasts—lust and ambition on the one side, undeserved suffering, faithful love, and pathetic penitures on the other. The exact course of the history is not strictly followed, but the dramatist allowed himself overy license that was likely to make the scene more attractive. The utmost skill is shown in the delineation of t

situations, which admit of a profusion of pageantry of which managers generally have not been slow to take advantage—but none have shown the taste and liberality which it has been reserved for Mr. Koan to exhibit

It was a happy idea on the part of this gentleman to undertake a series of scenic illustrations which should bring in succession the manners and features of different hands on his stage, thus adding an historical importance to his dramatic exhibitions. The bizarre specialities of Feru were excellently adapted to this purpose, and admirably have they been worked up into a complete and picturesque whole. The gold centrry and city of the Sun shines radiantly and rich, and all within and without his sacred temple is, as it ought to be, gorgeous in the extreme. The temple-scene, indeed, has always been a point with the machinist and the scene-painter, but never has it been so grandly accomplished with accessories borrowed not from art only, but from nature; the latter having supplied a spectacle of the rising orb of day beyond all parallel effective and ingenious. But this scene stands not alone. It is now accompanied by another, representing a magnificent square, thronged, during the testival of Raymi, with Feruvian groups in all kinds of costume, blazing with gold and jewellery, to greet the gradually ascending sun. The dances, too, as might have been expected, ane most ciclorately arranged, and heightened with fantastic movements, pactes one leaps, and heads of strange animals, serving as masks for the perforance, who are girls in theatire of Peruvian warriors. But they icture would be incomplete without a view of the splendours of barbaic Royalty, and this is presented in the scene of the palace gardens, in which Nature herself blooms and blossons in plant and tree with aureste magnificence. This scene of the freezue of the palace gardens, in which Nature herself blooms and blossons in plant and tree with aureste magnificence. The scene of the place of the porting link whose provides the current and th

LYCEUM.—The opening of this theatre is fixed for the 15th inst. A new burlesque will form part of the entertainments.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The treble victory of the thoroughly-game Melissa at Warwick quite took the fire out of the meeting. This mare, who only lost the Oaks for lack of a clever jockey on her back, has shown herself good at all took the fire out of the meeting. This mare, who only lost the Oaks for lack of a clever jockey on her back, has shown herself good at all distances this year, from seven furlongs to three miles; but the fact of her having a good orgagement against Victoria, Kalipyge, and Mineepie in the Perk-hill Stakes, on the same afternoon, will keep her, most probably, out of the Doneaster Cup. Twenty-six out of cighty-two horses have accepted for the Great Yorkshire Handicap, and twelve out of thirty-five for the Cleveland, which is somewhat below the usual average. No St. Leger demonstration has been made as yet by the Danebury party on behalf of Kalipyge; but Ellington was very firm in the Warwick quotations, at 1½ to 1, while Fazzoletto was nearly a point worse. Swyndell Dhygga, a great slashing horse of Geodwocd Stakes memory, is said to be a certain St. Leger starter; and British Lion, a dark candidate, will also swell the field, and will bring not a few admirers with him from Middleham. A host of minor meetings will occupy the ensuing week, and then the glories of Doneaster and its great match will at last loom in sight. Sunderland and Cheadle meetings stand for Monday; Lichfield for Tuesday and Wednesday; Swansea for Wednesday; Lincoln, with (thanks to that Prince of race-caterers, Mr. Richard Johnson) ten races and two matches, for Wednesday and Thursday; while Rochester, Tiverton, and Weymouth hold their trysts on one or both of these days. Old Sancho, who, with Sam Rogers "up," separated the Flying Dutchman and Canezou in the Ascot Cup, three years after he had been put to the stud, died last month; and it is still doubtful whether the Raweliffe company will take the 2400 guineas offered them by Russia

for Newminster. Although they lost five young Dutchmen in the spring, this company have declared a good dividend, which should encourage their Newmarket rivals to persevere in their project.

The woodlands are once more alive in the carly morning with huntsmen and their young Rummagers and Rallywoods, who are being initiated into woodcraft mysteries among the cubs. A sad story is afloat to the effect that nearly a dozen foves have been poisoned in Lord Southampton's hunt by strychnine, the use of which has become sadly common among gamekeepers since the Rugeley disclosures. Two of Baron Rothschild's hounds died from its effects when they were sent for to disturb a litter in a bean-field near Leighton Buzzard. It is stated, on apparently good authority, that tapeworm, which leaves its undeniable traces in the stripping of feathers from the legs and feet, and general dulness of plumage, has swept off at least seventy per cent of the grouse in Scotland; that twenty per cent more are incurably diseased, and that only ten per cent are sound. Such have been its ravages that half the rent has been returned on several moors. Partridge-shooting has seldom been better, but the late rains have somewhat retarded the reaping, and the sportsman will hardly be "free to range" before the loth. The fishermen continue to prosper everywhere; and Menzies Hotel, at Callandar, was crowded lately, to see, not a bull, but a pure lake trout, weighing ten pounds and a quarter, which was taken with ordinary minnow tackle and single gut out of Loch Lubnaig. Rischow Care, in the English Lake district, has also yielded to an angling naturalist a gignatic eel, weighing twenty-two of Beredford and district on Monday, and twenty-two of Herefordshire at Hereford on Thursday. Monday and Tuesday will witness the last great match of the season, at Brighton, letween the Gentlemen of Kent and the Gentlemen of Sassex. The whilem champion of the latter—batter, bowler, and fielder, in one—Mr. Charles G. Taylor, played once more among them at Hailsham a

WARWICK RACES.-TUESDAY. Racing Stakes.—Desdemona, 1, Admiral of the White, 2. Leamington Stakes.—Lady Tatton, 1. Quince, 2. Queen's Plate.—Melissa, 1. Goldhill, 2. Shorts Handicap.—Olympus, 1. Octavia, 2. Castle Park Stakes.—Gemma di Vergy, 1. M.D., 2.

Castle Park Stakes.—Genama di Vergy, L. M.D., 2. WEDNESDAY.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Wild Cherry walked over.
Great Warwickshire Stakes.—Melissa, L. Goldhill, 2. Avon Stakes.—Genama di Vergy walked over.
Members' Plate.—Octavia, L. Giselle filly, 2.
Warwick Cup,—Melissa, L. Fisherman, 2.
THERSDAY.
Selling Stakes.—Desdemona, L. Profile, 2.
County Stakes.—Lord Alfred, L. Early Bird, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Pope Joan, L. Kertch Chief, 2.
Welter Cup.—Early Bird, L. Goldhill, 2.
Two-Year-Old Handicap.—Greyling, L. Cara Fatima, 2.
The Town Plate.—Leanington, L. Ellrida, 2.
Seurry Stakes.—Noisette, L. Queen Mab mare, 2.
Benevolent Stakes.—Hungerford, L. Uzella, 2.

DERBY RACES.-THURSDAY. Foal Stakes.—Druid, 1. Bay Hilton, 2. Nursery Stakes.—Master Bagot, 1. Barbarity, 2. Tradesman's Plate.—Vulcan, 1. Yorkshire Grey, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The week's transactions in all national securities have been trifling and a decline of about one-quarter per cent has taken place in the quotations. The demand for money for commercial purposes has been tolerably active; but the supply of surplus capital is still equal to the wants of the trading community. We have no change to notice in the minimum rate of discount by the Bank of England; and in Lombard-street the rates—which have varied from $4\frac{1}{6}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for first-class paper—have remained unaltered.

community. We have no change to notice in the minimum rate of discount by the Bank of England; and in Lombard-street the rates—which have vanied from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$4\$ per cent for first-class paper—have remained unaltered.

Much excitement has been caused by the stoppage of the Royal British Bank. The actual liabilities are not yet known; but it is generally supposed that with the aid of "calls" upon the sharcholders, 20s. In the pound will be realised. The capital of the bank was divided into 3000 shares of 1000 cach, on which 50% has been paid. Evidently, the whole capital of the lank has been loss.

The demand for silver for the East still continues to increase, the shipments this week having neen over socoood. The other exports have marted this week having neen over socoood. The other exports have mental this week having neen over socoood. The other exports have mental this week having neen over socoood. The other exports have mental this week having neen over socoood. The other exports have mental this week having neen over socoood. The other exports have mental this week having neen over socoood. The other exports have mental this week having neen over socoood.

West Indies, Sec.; 329,0000/from Australia, 5952/from the Peninsula, and about 2,000ct/, in silver from Antwerp. Mexican dollars have been disposed of at 613th, being an advance of \$\frac{3}{2}\tau\$, per ounce on the former sale. On Monday English stocks were heavy, as follows:—Three per Cents Reduced, 954 to \$\frac{3}{2}\tau\$; Consols for Money, 954 to 925, 1000 and 1000 and

Lancashire, 81; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 37½; Great Northern, 95½ ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 85; Ditto, B Stock, 130 ex div.; Great Western, 65½ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½; London and Blackwall, 61½ London and Brighton, 105½; London and North-Western, 101 ex div.; Landon and South-Western, 106½; Manchester, Shefheld, and Lincolnshire, 33½; Midland, 80½ ex div.; North British, 40½; North-Eastera-Perwick, 81 ex div.; Ditto, Extension, 18½ ex div.; Ditto, G.N.E. Purdase, 2¾ dis. and ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 17½; Ditto, York, 57 ex div.; North-Staffordshire, 12½; Shropshire Union, 50; South Devon, 15½ ex div.; North-Eastern, 72½ ex div.; Wimbledon and Croydon, 8½.

Lanes Leasten At Fixed Rentals.—East Lincolnshire, 139; Hull and Seity, ½ shares, 53 ex div.

Preference Shares.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 110 ex div.; Do., Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103 ex div.; Great Western Four per Cent, 90; Ditto, Five per Cent, 103 ex div.; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½ ex div.; North-Eastern—York II and S Purchase, 9½. Foneign.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 10½; Ceylon, B Shares, 2¾; Eastern Bengal, ½ prem.; East Indian, A and B, 23½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14½; Great Central of France, 20½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Great Luxembourg, 5½; Great Western of Canada, 24½; Ditto, New, 7½; Lombaudo-Venetian, 12½; Namur and Liège, with interest, 9½; Paris and Lyons, 53½; Scinde, 7¾.

In Mining Shares very little has been doing. On Thursday Australian were 1½; Brazilian Imperial—St. John del Rey, 22; Cobre Copper, 52½; and United Mexican, 3½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 1.—To-day's market was fairly supplied with English wheat, chiefly of the new crops, and in fair condition. Old parcels were very dull, at a decline in

strukd heavy to-day, at Monday's decline in the quotations; but utilly, at full prices.

and Kent, 62s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 76s.; Norfolk and yo, 42s. to 48s.; grinding barley, 36s. to 33s.; distilling ditto, 2s. to 50s.; Lincoln and Norfolk matt, 69s. to 70s.; Drown ditto, 2s. to 50s.; Lincoln and Norfolk matt, 69s. to 70s.; Towown ditto, 2ss.; to 50s.; to 75s.; Chevaller, 76s. to 77s.; Yorkshire and Linges, 1 potato ditto, 2ss. to 33s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s, 28s.; tick benns, 35s. to 36s.; grey pens, 37s. to 38s.; in 36s.; to 35s.; may 36s.; boilers, 42s. to 45s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 62s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s. to 49s. to 29s. to 20s. American declaration.

altural seeds are a slow sale, yet prices are supported. Linscol and

ry.

ing, Ses. to 60s.; Mediterranean, 50s. to 58s.; hempseed, 55s. to 51s.

ling, Ses. to 22s. per cwt. Tares, winter, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English quarter. Linseed calces, English, £10 to £1; ditto, foreign, £9 9s. to 10s. to £6 s. per don. Camary, 62s. to 60s. per quarter, wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9jd. to 10d.; of house--Wheat, 70s. 8d.; barley, 45s. ld.; outs, 27s. 0d.; rye, 4ts.

11d. -Wheat, 73s. 5d.; barley, 43s. 3d.; oats, 27s. 2d.; rye, 43s. 5d.; s. 4d. last Week.-Wheat, 65,735; barley, 4294; oats, 5634; ryc, 297; beans,

riters.

Act is extensively supplied, and the demand generally is inactive, at last muon sound congon, 8\footnote{A}, to 8\to 1, per 1b.

Sugars move off slowly, at a further reduction in prices of 6\footnote{B}, per cent, sugars move of 6\footnote{B}, per cent, used 44s, 6d. to 48s, 5 Mauritius, 39s, to 47s, 6d.; Bengal, \(\frac{1}{2}\) is, 6d. to 64s, 5 Mauritius, 39s, to 47s, 6d.; Bengal, \(\frac{1}{2}\) is, 6d. to 64s, 5 Mauritius, 20s, to 47s, 6d.; 5\fortangle, per cent, 1cd 1s of 1st, 6d.; craftly, 47s, 6d. to 48s.; Madras, 38s, to 5\fortangle, 5\footnote{B}, per cent, 1cd 1st of 1st, 6d. to 5\footnote{B}, per cent, 1cd 1st of 1st, 6d.; craftly footnote 1st, 6d. to 5\footnote{B}, per cent, 1st of 1st, 6d. to 5\footnote{B}, per cent, 1st of 1st of 1st, 6d. to 5\footnote{B}, per cent, 1st of 1st of 2st, per cent, 1st of 1st of 2st, 6d. to 5\footnote{B}, per cent, 1st of 2st, per cent,

distributions very dust, at a decime in state of quarter than the process of the

Week a prices.

There is a steady demand for rum, at full quotations. Proof Leewards and Sa. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per gallon. For brandy we have a fair inquiry, at his week's Proof spirit, 11s. per gallon.

Xirrac.—Beadow hay. 23 to £5 10s.; clover ditto, £4 10s. to £6 6s.; and s. to £1 12s. per load.

At 12s. per load.

**Continued Mone. Us. 6d.; Gosforth, 17s. 9d.; Biddell, 17s. 9d.; Hetton, 20s.; South ambeld Mone. Us. 6d.; Gosforth, 17s. 9d.; Biddell, 17s. 9d.; Hetton, 20s.; South

Medicov may, 15 to 15 tons, carefr dates, s, per load, or, 15s, 6d.; Gosforth, 17s, 9d.; Ebddell, 17s, 9d.; Hetton, 20s.; South art's, 19s, 9d.; Cassop, 19s.; Heugh Hall, 18s, 3d.; Evenwool, 17s.

cound parcels of new hops have realised 95s, to 130s, per cwt., and picking is now ral. The duty is called £2s0,000. Old hops are very dull, and considerably lower Our market is firm, and late rates are well supported. s.—The supplies are very extensive, and about an average business is doing, at

Newporte on Lecturements. Process of the St.; lamb, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb., by the carcase.

ROBERT HEBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 29.
WAR DEPARTMENT, AUG. 29.
Vard Dragoon Guards; G. R. Rawlinson to be | Captain; Lieut, W. C. Pallipotts to be Second Cornet.

Ornet.

7th Light Dragoons: C. L. Woro o be freet.

12th: Lieut. C. J. Harford to be Captain.

14th: Laeut. W. Physhish to be Captain.

14th: Laeut. W. C. Polygiesse to be Captain.

14th: Laeut. W. C. Baler W. C. Polygiesse to be Captain.

14th: Lieut. G. Dowgelsses to be Captain.

14th: Lieut. G. Bowgelsses to be Captain.

14th: Li

el; Second Capt. B. H. Martindale to be [Lieutemant. ACTACHED.—Brevet Lieut.—Col. F. Whittinghum, C.B., to be Lleutemant-Colonel. el.Leut.—Col. G. Steevens, Brevet Major J. Gubbins, to have their Brevet Rauk contints Substantive Rauk.

MRS-SAPLAT DFFARTMENT.—Assist. Com.—Gens. M. W. Darling W. J. T. Power, to be y Commissaries-Generals. Deputy Assist. Coms.—Gen. G. J. Webb, J. F. Rygers, J. W. Ley, C. G. Blanc, C. Palmer, and C. B. Smith, to be Assistant Commissaries-Governates assariat Clerks E. Litchfield, and A. E. Petrie, to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries-

ral. SPITAL STAFP.—Assist, Surg. J. C. Johnston, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces. EVFT.—Col. P. Cole to be Major-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. B. Reyno to be Colonel

T. TRUMAN, Fontypridd, Glamorganshire, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

J. H. TIPPLE, Norwich, wholesale shoe manufacturer.—H. STOTT, Halifax, Yorkshire, greer.—J. BURGISS, Kiddermuster, builder.—E. SNELL, Alfred-road, Harrow-road, Paddington, builder.—W. H. BROADHIAD and W. HUDSON, Nothingham, builders.—H. SOTTOMLEX, 1 al fax, Yorkshire, groer.—F. D. LENO, Great Winchester-street, City, merchant.—R. OLDHAM, Stamford, Lincolnshire, wine and hop merchant.—W. F. WILLIAMS, Almondsbury, Glouesstershire, baker and groeer.—W. EUD, Brierly-hill, Stanfordshire, groeer.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.
BANKIUPTCY ANNULLED.
J. BROADHURST, Longton, earthenware manufacturer.

J. BROADHURST, Longton, earthenware manufacturer.

W. BAINBRIDGE and J. J. DALE, Southwars-bridge-road, shoe manufacturers,—JAN
ELIZA NORTON and G. Z. WHITE, What, Harrows-road, stone merchants and whartfurer
—J. LOSS, Brunswick-terrace, Commercial-road East, shipowner.—J. CARPENTER, Hyu
Hamp shire, grocer and baker.—G. HENION, late of Charles-street, Grosson or-squar
deemsed victualier.—J. CORBETT, Himmigham, Reemsed victualier.—E. ROBERTS, Derb
jeweller.—A. NEARELL, Furzeley Mal, near Ashburton, miler.—B. GEEENING, Mancheste
manufacturer of wire leneing und wire worker and agricultural implement maker.

J. TAYLOR, R. ECCLES, and J. NUTTALL, Tottington Lower End, Lancashire, code
spinners.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th July, at Alpha Cottage, Kingston, Jamaica, Mrs. Henry James Stevens, of a daughter.

On the 10th ult., at the seat of her tather, Lord Sherborne, in Gloucestershire, the Lady
Punsany, of a son. MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th of August, at 8t. Mary. Islusten, Mr. Jemos Wimins, of Great Portland-street, to Ann. daughter of the late W. Muggradge, Loq., of Albion-torrace, Communey, Isluston.

A. Caglion, Chaile Henry Warning, of the Darran, Glumorganshire, Eq., to Lucy, third daughter of the late Fig. Henry Freeling, Bart, of Communeyhelphee Wost, Hydus-park.

On the 20th ult., at 8t. Saviour's Church, Jersey, by the Very Reverend the Dean, Captain the Hon. Heckworth Eddeld, 4ts Regiment, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, to Florence, second daughter of William Henry Warrington, Esq., eldest som of the late Colonel Hammer Warrington, H.M. Consul-General at Tripol.

On the 25th of July, at Shafford, near Guildford, Spencer Wilson, Esq., of the Royal Navy, replace of Sir T. M. Wilson, Baronet, to Rose Emily, daughter of the Rev. Henry Sharp Focklington, a great-nicee of Sir Robert Pocklington; sho was given away by her brother, Captain Focklington, a great-nicee of Sir Robert Pocklington; sho was given away by her brother, Captain Focklington.

cokington, a great-nicee of Sir Robert Pocklington; sho was given away by her bronzer, aptain Focklington.

Ou the 2nd lust., at the parish church, Streatham, by the Rev. Richard Rellamy, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bahman, the Rev. Edward Sinnus, M.A., of Landford, Salisbury, to Sarah Silzabeth, only daughter of Homas Rutton, Esq., of Bahman-hill, survey.

On the 3rd linet, at St. Mary's Church, Richmond, Surrey, Dr. Augustus Petermann, to Jara Mildred, second daughter of the late Shirly Conyers Leslie, Esq.

On the 4th inst., at St. Feter's. Belgravia, by the Rev. J. Jennings, Ganon of Westmisted, Conhon Scarlett Campbell, Esq., B.C.S., youngest son of the late Sic George Campbell, of Eduavood, N.B., to Henriotta Frances, daughter of W. Butterworth Bayley, Esq., of 11, Eston-

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 31st ult., at No. 2, Grafton-street, Sophia, Lady Rendlesham, age 159.
On Thursday, the 28th ult., at Boulogno-sur-Mer, aged 9 years and 3 mouths. Walter Horace Callander's Reckett, of mulignant sore throat; also, at the same place, on Saturday, the 34th ult., Gilbert Abbot & Beckett, Ksq., of London, father of the above, of congestion of the brain, greatly augmented by anxiety consequent upon the illaess of his son, aged 45.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

TOYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, will be presented MUSIC HAUTCHAIMS. After which Sheridan's Tragic Play of PIZAIRRO: BIOLINES. After which Sheridan's Tragic Play of PIZAIRRO: tollarly Mr. C. Kean, Livin by Mrs. C. Kean. To conclude with A PRINCE for an INU 9.

A PRINCE for an INU 9.

Also, Second Multiple

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, and during the Week, IRELAND AS IT 15; with, on Monday, Wodnesday, and I filey, DOMESTIC ECONOMY—John Grunley, Mr. Wright; with IRISH ASSURANCE. Tuesday, Thursday, and saturday, IRELAND AS IT IS, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, IRISH TUTOR, and OUR GAL

TYCEUM, THEATRE ROYAL.—Lessee, the senson on MONDAY, SUPERBER 15th, 1856, with the branch of ELLPHEGOL. Belgh care, Br. C. Dillon, Madeline, Mrs. C. Dillon, Other characters by Messra, Stuart, Barrett, J. C. Shore, Callenna, Sc.; Mas Marka Wills, a. Mrs. Tameet, Mrs. Morrett, and Missertitled. To contain be with a new burlesque. In Association of the Contain by William and Missertitled. The Perfits are senson burlesque. In Association of the Contain by William and Missertitled. The Perfits are senson burlesque. In Association of the Contain by William and Missertitled. The Perfits are senson burlesque. In Association of the Contain by William and Missertitled. The Perfits are senson by Missertitled and Missertitled.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, AS YOU LIKE IT
Rosslind, Miss Booth (the young Lady, who made so successful or ERRA RENA and the Spanish Dancers, With ONLY A HAL ENNY: Mr. Euckstene as Stanley Jones. Taesday, Thursday, a atorday, Second Love; Spanish Dancers; and Presented at Court

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—

OYAL SURREY GARDENS.—
Sont. 9: Wednesday, Sept. 19: and Hairsday, Sept. 11 (on which day

OYAL SURREY CARDENS,—
In JULLIEN'S CONGLES in the Colossel Hall. Grand Manager Files. On THURSDAY, SLPTEMBER H, the ROYS of a

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—

B. JULLIEN'S CONCLETS in the Colossal Hall FRIDAY sepTEMBER 12; Madame AldooM (positively her Lost Evening but
me); and the MADRISA's semionisel—The Directors bey public
attention to this amouncement. That incomparable artists Madama
Alboni and the Madrights on the same evening. A limitsion, its.

CREY GARDENS.

OYAL SURREY GARDENS,—
STREET and mostpostreet department of the Colored Halt, Grand EVENING
the ALRONES LASTAPPEARANCE
to Continuent, SALLOLAY EVENING

CANTERBURY-HALL, Westminster-road.—
The Celebrated BUNGARRAN BAND, under the direction
Herr KALOZDY, will FERT ORM EVERY EVENING at No
and Eleven o'clock, in addition to the usual Vocal Entertainment
—Suppers, &c., until Tycly o'Clock.

OTICE.—The MUSEUM of PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn-street, will be RESPENED on WED-and Friday.

ANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARA-TORY SCHOOL.—The Terms of this long-established, econo-mical, and aucessful institution may be had on application to Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Principal Fees commence on the day of currence.

POARD and EDUCATION, at DOLLAR, CLACKMANNANSILLE, N.B.—The Rev. WM. LIPSHMAN. Charlotte-place, Dollar, receives a limited number of Bousders for Education at Dollar Academy. Ample and unquestionable references to professors, clergymen, &c., at home and abroad.

A N OFFICER'S WIDOW and DAUGHTER residing in St. John's-wood are anxious to undertake the entire CHARGE of TWO LITTLE GREES, who would enjoy all the advantages of a very superior bone, together with strict attention to bein intellegated advancement, and carned must have distincted. raining,—Address M. C., Post-office, Ladbroke-grove, Not-tombon.

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE,—
The FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE of Delegates and Friend from the Country will be bold on MONDAY, FEIT, 15, at Two o'clock, in St. MARTIN'S HALL, Long-acre—Vir J. V. Sholloy, Bart. M.L. greeklings, and a Public Meeting will be held at hight oo look in

R. M. MORRELL, Hon. See Offices, 4, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

NVE PER CENT GUARANTEED IN-

NOTICE.—The EUROPEAN and INDIAN JUNCTION TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—This Corpany has now obtained its Certificate of Incorporation under the Joint-stock Companies' Act, 1856.

L. W. RARBUEN, Secretary Gresham House, Old Broad-street, Sept. 2, 1856.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the SCHI CERTIFICATIES can now be EXCHASGED for the EANKELES RECEITED, at the Offices of the Company, between the Lours of Twelve and Three.

Grahum Roue, Old Broad-sirret, Sept. 1, 1856.

NEW BOOKS, &c

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HUNTING THE WILD, HOG IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT, who writes from the Camp Desa, has favoured us with a few notes descriptive of his Sketch, which we engrave, to show "how pigs are stuck" in the Bombay Presidency. The sportsmen do not wear top-boots, and they would afford no protection from thorns to the knee-joint, and they would not stand half the wear and tear that the boots used—viz., boots made of deer-skin, in colour resembling chamois-leather do. When a pig does condescend to break from a hill or dense junglo—these being his two favourite places of resort—he invariably choses the worst ground he can find to run over. The consequence is that the sports-

man who rides for the spear (i.e. to draw the first blood), as all worthy of the name of sportsmen do, finds himself madly urging on his wild career through wait-a-bit thorns, over rocks, ground cracked by the heat of the sun, and nullas, or the dry beds of rivers. The latter are, perhaps, the most dangerous places one can possibly meet with, as they are seldom seen tillitis too late to avoid them. We do not use our spears as javelins but as lances, the hand well down and the spear directed towards the shoulder of the animal we are in pursuit of. The hogspears used in this side of India are about seven feet long, the wood part bamboo.

It must appear ridiculous to people in England to follow a pig on an Arab horse; but little do they know how a pig can go.

A good horse, well ridden over a tolerably good country can "run A good horse, well ridden over a tolerably good country can "run into" a pig in about half a mile. When the pig finds the horse is gaining on him, and his own strength failing, he turns boldly round, and charges fiercely at his enemy. Woo betide the poor horse should his rider lose his nerve at this critical moment. The best plan on such an occasion is to give your horse the spur, keep your spear well down, and go at him. Fortuna favet fortibus. So, having killed our pig, we will order him to be conveyed to our tent, or bungalow, as it may be, where our servant, who is well up to this sort of thing, prepages pork chops for titin; and is well up to this sort of thing, prepares pork chops for tiffin; and wild hog's chops are always delicious, not to mention that we have a jungle appetito.



BUNTING THE WILD BOG IN INDIA,



DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY OF OUDE FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—(SEE PAGE 257.)

MR. BESSEMER'S NEW MODE OF MANUFACTURING IRON AND STEEL.

IRON AND STEEL.

We published in our impression of last week an account of an experiment performed at Baxter House, St. Pancras-road, to illustrate a new phase of the iron manufacture. In this week's number we give a pictorial representation of the process to which that description referred.

With a view of testing practically his theory, Mr. Bessemer has constructed a cylindrical vessel of three feet in diameter and five feet in height (marked No. 2 in the principal engraving) somewhat like an ordinary cupola furnace, the interior of which is lined with fire-bricks, and at about two inches from the bottom of it he inserted five tuy-ère-pipes (g), the nozzles of which (n) are formed of well-burnt fire-clay, the orifice of each tuy-ère being about three-eighths of an inchin diameter. At one side of the vessel, about half-way up from the bottom, there is a hole (m) made for running in the crude metal, and on the opposite side there is a tap-hole (j) stopped with loam, by which the iron is run out at the end of the process. A vessel (No. 3, principal engraving) is placed so near to the discharge-hole of the blast-furnace as to allow the iron to flow along a gutter into it, and a small blast cylinder is used capable of compressing air to about 81b. or 10 lb. to the square inch. A communication having been made between it and the tuy-ères, the converting vessel is in a condition to commence work. The blast being turned on, and the fluid iron run into the vessel, a rapid boiling up of the metal is heard going on within the vessel, the metal being tossed violently about and dashed from side to side, shaking the vessel by the force with which it moves, from the throat



BESSEMER'S FURNACE.—POURING OUT THE METAL.

of the converting vessel. This continues for about fifteen or twenty minutes, during which the oxygen in the atmospheric air combines with the carbon contained in the iron, producing carbonic acid gas, and at the same time evolving a powerful heat. The rapid union of carbon and oxygen adds still further to the temperature of the metal, while the diminished quantity of carbon present allows a part of the oxygen to combine with the iron, which undergoes combustion and is converted into an oxide. At the excessive temperature that the metal has now acquired the oxide, as soon as formed, undergoes fusion, and forms a powerful solvent of those carthy bases that are associated with the iron. The violent ebullition going on mixes most intimately the scoria and metal, every part of which is thus brought in contact with the fluid oxide, which washes and cleanses the metal most thoroughly from the silica and other carthy bases that are combined with the crude iron, while the sulphur and other volatile matters which cling so tenaciously to iron at ordinary temperatures are driven off, the sulphur combining with the oxygen and forming sulphurous acid gas. We have shown in the Engraving the effect produced when the mass of metal began to boil; and truly was it surprising to witness the refuse thrown with great force from the valuable portion of the metal, the blazing refuse rolling like seum through the two openings, and large pieces of dross descending with a volcanic sort of action to a considerable distance.

In conducting the demonstration about 6½ cwt. of molten iron from the furneau was roused into the form bout 6½ cwt. of molten iron from the furneau was roused into the form bout 6½ cwt. of molten iron from the furneau was roused into the form bout 6½ cwt. of molten iron from the furneau was roused into the form bout 6½ cwt. of molten iron from

In conducting the demonstration about $6\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of molten iron from the furnace was poured into the fire-brick vessel already described, and the blast having been applied, at a pressure of about 3 b. to the square

inch, was continued for about thirty minutes. Showers of brilliant sparks were thrown off during this process; and as the object was to produce a mass of east steel, rather than continue the process to the extent necessary for making pure iron free from carbon, the vessel was tapped, and the contents drawn off. Small specimen ingots being first taken, the general mass was run into an ingeniously-contrived mould concealed in the floor in front of the apparatus. The effect of this part of the process was very brilliant, the liquid stream of boiling metal running with indescribable brightness, surrounded by a glory of stars; and, after remaining there a few minutes, cooling down, it was raised out of the mould in a red-hot state by an hydraulic ram, and placed upon a weighing-machine. The ingot thus produced, with the two specimen ingots, weighed 6 cwt. Without the aid of fuel, this mass of

material was converted, in the short time above mentioned, from crude cast iron as it comes from the blast furnace into steel of fine quality.

The experiment was unanimously pronounced by the company to be perfectly satisfactory. It is a peculiar and important feature in the process that by continuing the boiling a few minutes longer the whole of the carbon still remaining in the mass of metal, and which gives to it the character known as steel, would have been drawn off, and a pure spongy mass of crystalline iron would have been the result.

Mr. Bessemer states that hitherto the finest qualities of iron have always been imported from Sweden and Russia, and these are now sold in this country from £20 to £30 a ton; but by the new process iron can be manufactured of equal quality at a cost of £2 per ton less than the present cost of common English iron. If



NO. 1. SMELTING FURNACE ON THE USUAL PRINCIPLE.—2. THE BESSEMER FURNACE.—3. YESSEL IN WHICH THE CRUDE IRON IS RECEIVED FROM THE SMELTING FURNACE, AND THEN PASSED INTO THE REFINING CHAMBER.

this statement be borne out by experience of his invention we shall no longer be dependent on the foreign market for the production of iron of the finest quality. He also speaks with something like embrishasm of the extent to which what he calls semi-steel, of a quality between malleable iron and steel in ordinary use, as manufactured under his patent, may be expected to supersede in time the use of malleable iron for railway plates and many other purposes to which the latter is not altogether adapted; and he as confidently asserts that the process of forging and welding, which, under the existing system, is necessary whenever a piece of ironwork of a larger size than from 80 lb. to 100 lb. is required to be constructed, will be dispensed with. He looks also to the universal use of his discovery, speing that atmospheric air is the prime dement used in producing the desired result; it is not therefore, dependent upon any local circumstances.

Mr. James Nasmyth, of Patrievoft, Manchester, in a letter to the times of September 1, states that

the was the first to originate and carry into successful practice the system i which Mr. Bessemer a process is founded, namely, the passing a blast of seous substance up through the molten crude iron, for the purpose of



PIG. 1.—BUSSLMER'S FURNACE -- VERTICAL SECTION

in converting it is to them likelihest to solar the set time display with the good of particle and disput hiterate applyed in a columny process thread parling a like in my process the of dry stead, is the actit tapleayed, which is the mass of motten crude from not only effects the requisinguistion, but also, becoming resolved into its constituent elements, the liberated oxygen of the decomposed steam carries of the carbon of the crude iron, while the hydrogen in like manner recaves any sulphur or other such impurities that the crude iron contains; and a quantity of malleable iron results of a very superior kind, and that in a much shorter time produced than by the ordinary laborious process. Mr. Bessemer has with great candour publicly admitted before the members of the mechanical section of the British. Association, at the late mysting at Cheltenham, that it was my process of passing a blast of steam as tarough the molten — de iron that led him to his admirable process.

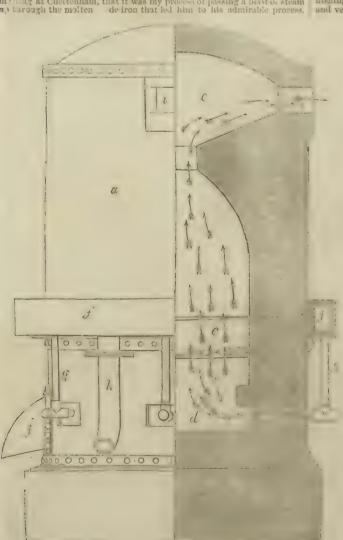


FIG. 1 - POST TERMACH AND THE VATION AND

Without any desire on my part to detract from his high merit in this matter, I think it only due to myself, and to the establishing a correct history of what promises to be a new era in a most important branch of our manufactures, that the facts above stated should be as well known to the public as they are to those more immediately interested.

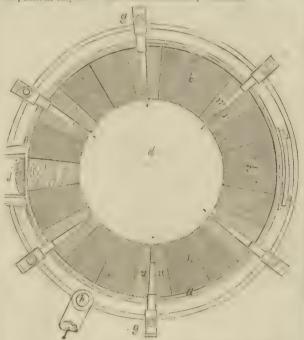


FIG. 3. -- HORIZONTAL SECTION THROUGH THE TRYERS.

In the Times of the 2nd Mr. A. M. Perkins thus states what he has done practically in relation to the matter:—

It was in the year 1843 that I took a patent for blowing furnaces with ighly-heated or dry steam, and I used it successfully in a small foundry

highly-heated or dry steam, and I used it successfully the until 1850.

My object in stating this is not to make any claim to Mr. Bessemer's process for manufacturing malleable from for my plan was for melting

only.

It may, however, tend to strengthen the good opinion that is generally entertained of Mr. Besseiner's process that I am enabled to state, from practical experience, that highly-heated steam, combined with air, may be used advantageously by Mr. Besseiner.

It has been objected that great power will be required to compress the air sufficiently for the blast of Mr. Besseiner's furnace; but I can state that I am now using steam practically at a pressure of 1500 lb. to the square inch, which force is more than sufficient to dispense with the blowing machinery altegether, and at no further cost of fuel than would be necessary to generate the steam.

α The Cylindrical Iron Casing of the Convert- ii Openings for the b The Internal Lining.
c The Lower Chamber containing the fluid j Tappin

iron n.

The Upper Chamber for re-melting bar endor other scrap iron.

Annular air-passage communicating with
the tuyée-plaks n.

Main Blast Pipe leading to Blast Engine.

Main Blast Pipe leading to Blast Engine.

the tuyère-pines q.
h Main Blast Pipe leading to Blast Engine.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE IRON MANUFACTURE.

Well has it had, said the the history of non-is the Mistory of civili-

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE IRON MANUFACTURE.

Weil has it and said to the line of them as the last by of evidence and the contractive, said the said of the most by derivative, said the said to a said to desire and the said that the prime would be betterful could be added to the said that the prime would be betterful could be the said of the said that the prime would be betterful to a said the said that the prime would be betterful to a said that the said the said that the prime would be betterful to a said that the s

requiring furnace-least. It is since on leavely captured the into the maching in an annual most for this purpose, the product of pieceal, is the material used for this purpose, the was not always thus in England, nor is it thus proved the machine in Sweden, Russin, and certain districts of Pistan and the provent time in Sweden, Russin, and certain districts of Pistan and the provent time in Sweden, Russin, and certain districts of Pistan and Pista

his discovery, is rather grounded on speculative than present phase of rations. He has known how, by a beautiful train of chemical reasoning, to embrace a new agent and turn it to practical as ount. Though our faith is great in the adequacy of the process, even to the final issue of turning out wrought iron commercially place, defacent only in that grain and fibre which the rolling-mill can easily impart; nevertheless, it would be unwise, both on the part of Mr. Bessemer only in that grain and fibre which the rolling-mill can easily impart; nevertheless, it would be unwise, both on the part of Mr. Bessemer and the public, who wish him well, to longet that the very principles which his operation is founded indicate theoretically a progressive increase of difficulties during every instant which the eriginal mass of east or pig iron under cupulation (for thus his process may be denominated) until the final issue: that is to say by every portion of impurity removed by so much is the fusibility of the romaining mass diminished, and to a propertionate extent is the difficulty increased of maintaining liquefaction, and ultimately mixing attensisher in with the iron under process of purification. This mast be conceded as a matter suggestive of thought; but Mr. Bessemer may console himself with the reflection that the cupellation of gold and silver furnishes a somewhat parallel case, and it is in his favour. Every gold and silver refiner knows that the bead of metal, when it arrives at a state of purity, solidifies almost at once; at any rate, the solidification is by no means so gradual and progressive as theory might have indicated. If it be thus also with iron, there is an end, of course, to the theoretical objection based upon the doubt. Up to a certain point, however—we mean that connected with the stage of purification which corresponds with the partially decarbonised material termed by Mr. Bessemer "semi-steel" we conceive the demonstration to be complete, and we believe the applications of this new madification of iron will be most important. Whether the final removal of early madmits of comparatively easy accomplishment—whether, if accomplished, the resulting iron will be equal to the best charcoal products of Sweden and Russia, are questions that remain to be answered. We wish Mr. Bessemer success. , it would be unwise, both on the part of Mr. Bessemer

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF OUDE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

THESE "distinguished strangers" left Southampton for the metropolis last Saturday evening. In their journey they occupied three first-class two second-class, and two third-class carriages; and their last strangers two second-class, and two third-class carriages; and their last strangers and their last strangers and their last strangers and the consisted of 100 persons, and their bargage and transfers on susted of 550 packs. The expense of the train was above \$2100\$, full fine being pead for each person and package. The whole of Saturday was occupied in removing the luggage of the Oude party from the Royal Hotel Other Alway terminus, and in preparing for the departure of the royal family and suite, settling the bills of tradesmen, &c. The rent of the hotel during the few days's say of the party there was 100 gains. During the removal of the bargage one of the workmen entired the Queen's apartment inadvertently. In a momental he was how it is the year attended in the last fine to notice the Queen, who we doesn't in whate, and was promunently suffer among a number of active ladic. The railway train was ordered to be ready at it if onches, At it will not be active the last in whate, and was promunently suffer among a number of active ladic. The railway train was ordered to be ready at it if onches, At it will not be beautiful and no stranger was allowed inset. At it works have the party consumenced leaving the last last the party consumenced for was allowed inset. At the bow caste male servants left the hotel first, and many of them walked to the terminus. About twenty cabs were hired to convey the Princes, their immediate attendants, the eunuchs, ladies, and the female servants of the Court there, and a carriage and pair to convey the Princes, their immediate attendants, the eunuchs, ladies, and the female servants of the Court there, and a carriage and pair to convey the Princes, their immediate attendants, the eunuchs, ladies, and the female servants of the Court there, THE ROYAL FAMILY OF OUDE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

convey the Princes, their immediated attendants, the cunuchs, laddies, and the female servants of the Court there, and a carriago and pair to coase the three of the three of the three of the servens gathered round the principal females attendant. A crowd of pressons gathered round the trainins was a most anim ted and haughable one. A number of the parial class had got into the third-class carriages, and were smoking and thoroughly enjoying themselves. Others of the same class were busy in carrying and stowing away Hindoo bedding, mats, carpets, and cunious culinary and washing away Hindoo bedding, mats, carpets, and cunious culinary and washing attensits, &c. Cabs were racing into the teraninus every minute with the monoshoes and gentlemen of the Court. The Hindostance of the mitives, the slang of the cabmen, and the noise of the crowd formed a Baiel-like contusion of tongues. Towards eight o'clock a rash was made to see the Princesses and Maids of Honour. They were dressed in numany-like fashion, and cache cabfull of them was markaned by a cunuch. In the covering for the face was a hole by which they could see out, and which enabled them to walk from the carriages without stumbling. They were assisted into the carriage by their special cunutels, and when they were scated the window blinds were drawn down. Before this was done, however, one of the ladies would occasionally take the covering of the face. The two Princes were dressed very splendidly and were escorted along the railway platform by a large party of cunutels and native gentlemen, who had the greatest difficulty to keep off the crowd from pressing too closely upon them.

The Queen was in the terminus for some time before it was decided how she could be best got out of her carriage, and conveyed to the railway carriage without being seen. It was at first intended to conveye to the su

SHOW OF FAT STOCK IN FRANCE.—We have been requested to call the attention of feeders of stock in the United Kingdom to a show of fat stock to be held at Poissy. Besides the money premiums and medals which will be awarded for fat eattle and sheep, there will be also special premiums and medals for fat pigs. It appears there will be no classing into distinct breeds, age being the mode of classing, thus:—Foreign breeds—Cattle, age three years.—Ist prize, 1500 f., equal to 624 los.; 2nd, 1200 f., equal to 504; 3rd, 1000 f., equal to 444 los. Age four years: 1st prize, 1200 f., equal to 504; 2nd, 1000 f., equal to 444 los.; 3rd, 900 f. equal to 374 los. Sheep: 1st prize, 600 f., equal to 254; 2nd, 500 f., equal to 274; 3rd, 400 f., equal to 1064; 4th, 300 f., equal to 122 ln addition, the sum of 2500 f., equal to 1004, in the form of a cup, is to be awarded to the best fat animals in the show-yard. The same liberal arrangement as regarded the transit and feeding of the stock upon their arrival in France will be carried out as during the recent Exhibition in Paris. The fat show at Poissy takes place annually in March or April. Poissy is situated to the north of Paris on the Dieppe and Havre Railway, and is distant from Paris about sixteen miles. As this additional homage to British agriculture has been granted mainly at the request of Scottish breeders and feeders of stock, made through the French Commissioner, it is to be hoped that a spirited rivalry among feeders will be evinced to produce animals worthy of competition for such large money prizes as indicated above.—North British Agriculturist.

Life At American Watering Places.—The rich merchant the

be evinced to produce animals worthy of competition for such large money prizes as indicated above.—North British Agriculturist.

LIFE AT AMERICAN WATERING-PLACES.—The rich merchant (Mr. Maximum), with his wife and daughters, is off to Carbonoga, that famous watering which car is size to meet every his table that famous watering which car is size to meet every his table that famous watering which car is size to meet every his table to all the prize up at the Carbonie Hotel, where there are 400 other runs stars in the public water there are bowling allows billiard-fables prived that the fabrical his large transmitted shear the same that the fabrical his large transmitted shear the same that the fabrical his large transmitted shear the same transmitted shear the fabrical his large transmitted shear the fabrical his large transmitted shear the moment that shear the same fabrical shear the maximum dress again for the evening, and then again for the "hop." They get up in the afternoon. They carefully seclude themselves from the glare of day, as nothing would be more fragatral than to be sunburut. Their only exercise is the walk on the plazza, for their feet never touch grass all the time they are at Carbonoga—where, indeed, there is but little to touch—and the heated, unwholesome gynnastics of the waltz in the ball-room at night. In nothing material does "the season" of Carbonoga differ from "the season" in the city. It is more limited, more petty, more undisguiscelly dissipated, and that is all. The dinners are city dinners. The dresses are Broadway dresses. The men are the pale-faced, thin-legged, feeble-bearded, in the star was all the same transmitted that is all. The dinners are city dinners. The dresses are Broadway dresses. The men are the pale-faced, thin-legged, feeble-bearded, in the face of the season was Young New York Why, if has write, it is the control of the pursuit of health is a trip in a yacht, where they do nothing but get boozy on champagne and brandy, and lose money to each other at eards, whic

ALUE OF A SCHOOLMASTER AND HIS SCHOLARS.—" A band

of brigands," says the Esperance, of Athens, of the 19th, "entered Lepsisti, in Macedonia, and took away into captivity the schoolmaster of the place with all his scholars; the brigands have demanded ransom of 500,000 piasters."

THE "BELFAST NEWS-LETTER" TESTIMONIAL.



The members of the staff engaged in the publication of the Belfast News-Letter, in the literary, business, and operative departments, having lately made arrangements for testifying, by some material token, the regard and esteem they entertain for their employer, Mr. J. A. Henderson, nominated a deputation to wait upon that gentleman at his residence, No. 2. Lower Crescent, Belfast, to present him with a complimentary address, and a valuable piece of plate (for the design of which, see our Engraving). The deputation consisted of the editor and representatives from each of the different departments of the establishment. Mr. Robert Mooney, the editor, read the address, and the names subscribed to it, which were upwards of fifty in number; after which he presented the testimonial—an elegant and massive silver epergne, more than three feet high, designed in the best style of art, and mounted upon a plateau. Three of the compartments of the pedestal contained neatly executed engravings; and one bore the inscription as follows:—

Presented to James Alexander Henderson, Esq., by the Staff engaged in the various Departments of the Belfast N. us-Letter, in grateful appreciation of his kindness as an Employer, his public spirit, and his private worth. Belfast, July, 1856.

his private worth. Belfast, July, 1856.

One of the other two compartments represents the crest of Mr. Henderson's family, with the motto, "Esto Justus non Metue," and the other bears the armorial bearings of the town of Belfast. Mr. Henderson read, in a very feeling manner, his reply. The deputation were then entertained at lunchesn. The deputation shortly afterwards took their leave, but the occasion was calcharated in the evening by an entertainment in the large room adjoining the News-Letter office. The music of the old Juish harp appropriately contributed to the pleasure of the festivity. The chair was occupied by Robert Mooney, Esq.; on his right sat J. A. Henderson, Esq., in whose honour the dinner was given, and, at his left, Samuel Gibson Getty, Esq., Mayor of Belfast, and the Rev. Henry Cooke, D.D., L.L.D.

THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.—It had been generally apposed that the interment of General Sir John Moore, who fell at the attle of Corunna, in 18-3, 180% place during the night; a mistake which, outbless, arose from the justly-admired lines by Wolfe becoming more idely known and remembered than the official account of this interesting tent in the Narrative of the Campaign, by the brother of Sir John Loore, An Wolfe's monody the hero is represented to have been buried

an error of description which has, doubtless, been extended by many pietorial illustrations of the sad seene. Thus the matter rested, until in Notes and Queries, for June 19, 1852, a correspondent inquired whether it was a matter of fact that they buried Moore "darkly at dead of night," which produced a reply from the Rev. H. J. Symons, Vicar of Hereford, the elergyman on that memorable occasion, and who relates:—"I was chaplain to the brigade of Geards attached to the army under the command of the late Sir John Moore; and it fell to my lot to attend him in his last moments. During the battle he was conveyed from the field by a sergeant of the 42nd, and some soldiers of that regiment and of the Guards, and I followed them into the quarters of the General, on the quay at Corunna, where he was laid on a mattress on the floor; and I remained with him till his death, when I was kneeling by his side. After which it was the subject of deliberation, whether his corpseshould be conveyed to England, or be buried on the spot; which was not determined before I left the General's quarters. I resolved, therefore, not to embark with the troops, but remained on shore till the morning, when, on going to his quarters, I found that his body had been removed during the night to the quarters of Colonel Graham, in the citadel, by the officers of his staff, from whence it was borne by them, assisted by myself, to the grave which had been prepared for it on one of the bastions of the citadel. It being now daylight, the enemy discovered that the troops had been withdrawing and embarking during the night. A fire was opened by them shortly after upon the ships which were still in the harbour. The funeral service was, therefore, performed without delay, as we were exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns; and after having shed a tear over the remains of the departed General, whose body was wrapt

There having been no means to provide a comm-the earth closed upon him, and

The first of the f

LYNCH LAW IN THE SOUTH,-There has been considerable ex-Lynch Law in the South,—There has been considerable excitement at Mobile, arising from the discovery that Strickland and Co., booksellers of that city, have been selling "abolition books." The only close against them was the selling of books that were regarded as of an incendiary character, imaxmuch as they favoured the freedom of the slaves. This, however, was more than the people could submit to, and a committee of five citizens was accordingly formed, who waited upon the individuals above alluded to, and ordered them to leave the city within five days. As soon as the action of the committee became generally known, the excitement rapidly increased, and the parties, for fear of more desperate measures against them, fled the city in the most secret manner assible. The firm was in the enjoyment of a large and flourishing usiness.

EPITOME OF NEWS-DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of her Ma-jesty's Forces, is at present at Gordon Castle, the Seotch seat of the Duke of Richmond.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, whose health is excellent, continue to find the most complete tranquility and repose at Biarritz. A few hours' promenade, in a carriage, or on the water, select dinner parties twice a week—on Thursdays and Sundays—and some receptions inlines, are the only recreations which their Majestics have hithroto taken. On Saturday last they took a drive in an open calcule, to visit the citadel of Bayonne.

The King of Prussia has received an autograph letter from the Duke of Cambridge, written by the Queen's desire, expressive of regrets at the wound received by Prince Adalbert. Another letter of condoking has also been addressed by Count Hatzfeldt, containing similar regrets expressed to the latter in the name of the Emperor by his principal aidedecamp in waiting.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has consented to lay the foundation stone of the Crimean monument in Wexford.

Last Sunday morning at ten o'clock. King Leonold, the Duke

Last Sunday morning at ten o'clock, King Leopold, the Dake and Duchess of Brabant, the Count de Flanders, and Princess Charlotte, started by special train for Ghent, to witness the fêtes that await them there. From the descriptions given of them, they appear to be of a peculiarly gorgeous character.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Stephen Dendy, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, to be Surrey Herald of Arms Extraordinary.

Extraordinary.

Sir Lawrence Peel, Knt., late Chief Justice of Calcutta, and formerly of the northern circuit in England, was on the bench for a short time during the sessions at the Court-house, Preston, last week.

The King of Prussia will proceed to Pomera and East Prussia to review the 2nd and 1st corps on the 4th of September 2nd and will return to Berlin on the 16th.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., has consented to preside at the annual dinner of the Herts Agricultural Association, which will take place at Hitchin, on the 24th inst.

The Hon, Henry E. J. Stanley, Secretary of Legation at Advices.

The Hon. Henry E. J. Stanley, Secretary of Legation at Athers, and formerly attached to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and Br. Greville Richard Vernon, of the Foreign-office, accompany Sir Fieux Bulwer in his mission to represent Great Britain in the settlement of the constitution of the Danubian Principalities. Colonel Stanton is the British Commissioner for the settlement of the new boundaries in Eessarabla.

A strong conviction prevails at Nice that as soon as the corenation is over at Moscow the Empress Dowager will leave for that watering-place, where she will spend the winter.

In consequence of the state of his health, Mr. W. T. Egerton, M.P., has been ordered by his medical advisers to spend the winter in Italy, and on no account to return to England until summer.

The Record states that the Ricker of Carliele has withdrawn his

The Record states that the Bishop of Carlisle has withdrawn his name from the vice-presidency of the Weekly Tract Society.

The marriage of Prince Adalbert and the Infanta Amalia, cousin of the Queen of Spain, was followed by a splendid banquet, to which more than 100 distinguished personages were invited. The Ministers, the members of the corps diplomatique, and the authorities of Madrid were also present. The newly-married couple, before proceeding to Germany, are to visit Toledo and other cities of Spain. The Queen has placed a numerous retinue at their disposal, who will accompany them as far as Bayaria.

Mr. James Brown, Mayor of Windsor, has had the honour of receiving, through the Commissioner of Woods and Forests, a fine bushot in Windsor Great Park, as a mark of Royal approval of his conditate that the condition of the condition of the borough.

The French Finance Minister has appointed a commission to prepare a measure to be laid before the Corps Legislatif next session, for a new assessment of the land-tax.

A letter from Warsaw states that an old Polish emigrant, Count Stanislas Ostrowski, belonging to one of the first families in the kingdom of Poland, and who during his residence at Paris, up to the revolution of February, filled the post of Chef-de-Bureau at the Ministry of Public Works, has been reinstated in his rights of nobility and in his property by the Emperor of Russia.

by the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. Welby, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Clement, of University College, Oxford, and Mr. Q. Twiss, of Christehurch, Oxford, have been selected from among nine conpetitors by the examiners of the Civil Service Commission, for clerkships at the Treasury.

Mrs. Stowe and daughters left Glasgow on the 23rd ult., by the Lochgoil steamer, en route for Inversry—Mrs. Stowe on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and the rest of the party to sojourn either at Lochgoil Head, or some other Highland watering phase.

Argungst other congestulations which wine Leonold has re-

Amongst other congratulations which King Leopold has refrom foreign Sovereigns is a missive from King Frederick Wi Prussia, which terminates in these words:—"The King Frederick Willia a speak of the felicity of his good brother and nephew, Leopold, the happiest of Kings." The correspondent who communicates this next observes that "all Monarchs might copy it same happiness as that of King Leopold, if they would only keep intact the pledges they have given to their peoples."

Strangers who obtain the necessary authorisation are now premitted to visit the state apartments of the Palace of the Tuileries.

The London Chartist demonstration in honour of John Frest is to take place on the 15th inst.

Mille, Agathe de la Forest d'Armaillé, Countess de Legge, has just died near Vitré (Deux Sèvres), at the age of nearly 100. Several priests of the diocese of Rennes owed their lives to her protection daring the Reign of Terror.

During the religious anniversaries in New York, recently held, over 1000 dols. in counterfeit money was dropped into the contribution boxes.

Letters from Frankfort-on-the-Maine say that the fair now going

on is more numerously attended than it has been for several years; and that there are large demands, especially from Russia and the Last.

On Saturday last the land recently appropriated by Mr. Adderley, M.P., in the neighbourhood of Saltley, as "a people's park," was, for the first time, thrown open for that purpose, when the opens on was celebrated by a dinner and other becoming festivites.

A shock of earthquake was felt on the 21st ult., at Mahon, la the Balcarie Islands. The sea at the same time rose in an extraordinary manner, and produced a "bore," which caused considerable damage in the port. On the following day a second but less violent shock was left, the oscillation appearing to be from east to west.

On the 20th ult, the Bologma and Ravenna diligence was stopped by a band of brigands armed to the teeth, who carried oil all the money, including a parcel of Napoleons belonging to Mensignor Amici. All the rest of the Romagna is in the same state: neither life her property is safe.

During the night of the 27th ult, snow fell on the mountains of Central Switzerland. At the commencement of the month, when a tropical heat was experienced in Paris, that part of the Continent was revisited by sharp frosts.

A medal is now being struck at the Constantinople mint, which e Sultan intends to confer upon all the officers of the Allied Armies who

A letter from Messina states that the heat in that town was intense, and that the silk mills have been compelled to leave off work in the middle of the day, owing to several workwomen having died from the intense closeness of the atmosphere.

There are now 977 students attending at Trinity College, Dublin. The only pilius nobilis is that of Lord Seaton, an English Peer, and the preent Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

A Royal decree, dated 21st of August, ordained that all vessels laden with wheat flour, barley, and Indian corn, for the ports of Spain, shall be exempted from tonnage and anchorage dues, charges for loaking or unloading, lighthouse, or other municipal dues.

A pamphlet, written in defence of the "corps" of Heidelberg students, and sharply criticising the Government, has been seized at all the booksellers' in the Grand Duchy.

A meeting was held last week at Worcester, when the establishment of a Working Man's Mutual Improvement and Recreation Institute in that city was decided on. The proposed institution, which will be in effect a working man's club, is to consist of library, reading, better, and class rooms, refreshment and smoking rooms, and recreation grounds.

A very large quantity of wheat has been shipped this season in Sea of Azoff. Up to the middle of August about a million chetwerts, have marters, were shipped at Taganrog and Rostoff; and it is estident a similar quantity has probably been shipped at Berd'ansk March upol.

WATERING PLACES ENGLAND.



HARROGATE, YORKSHIRE.

MHENEVER the time shall arrive for that often-quoted gentleman Mr. Macaulay's New Zealander to stand on the ruins of Apsley House, or Trail gar-square, and the ruins of Apsley House, or Trail gar-square, and the ruins of Apsley House, or Trail gar-square, and the recommendation of the sum who walks the shady side of Pall-mall, or the sumy side of Piccadilly on the 1st day of September. Let him extend his perambulations westward ho! and at every step he will become more and more conscious that he treads the streets of a deserted city, from which all properly-placed people have fled weeks ago, and in which he is now the only decent sojourner. The houses, with their closed shutters and drawn curtains, looking as though they had gone to sleep, or had become blind to the world without: strange visitors' bells, and eschewing the area-gates; maidservants and wonderful old parties airing themselves at the street-doors of the genteelest of houses; a solitary butcher-boy, sitting curved and listless in his cart, driving with a slackened rein and shambling pace along the deserted street; cabmen, dozing on their ranks, springing simultaneously into lif and action at the advent of a decent coat with a WHENEVER the time shall arrive for that often-quoted gentleman Mr.

man in it, and simulating a smile of innocence, as though they couldn't charge you more than the proper fare if they tried their best to do so; strange faces in familiar places everywhere—at your banker's, your club, your favourite haunts—from Mr. Prosper the head manager to Cummins the head waiter, who have fled the hot city; all convince the unhappy "swell" who is doomed to witness such things that he is the last man about town.

The sun's eye hath a sickly glare,
The town with age seems wan:
And ghosts of faded seasons are
Around that lonely man,
as he saunters listlessly to his once happy chambers in Bachelor's Paradise, the Albany (for there children, costermongers, and organgrinders never come)—while the porter at the gate eyes with commiseration the lone one as he passes on, and then in rude pantomime conveys to the partner of his lodge and expenses—we mean his wife—his settled conviction that No. ** is not only wrong in the head, but cracked all over.

As we are possessed with a feeble imagination which refuses to convert Constitution-hill and the lake in the park into a health-giving mountain and rushing river, and cannot be convinced that the breeze which blows from Battersea or Chelsea has the saline, invigorating qualities of

The winds which kiss fair ocean's curls

The winds which kiss fair ocean's curls we shall pack up and be off to—where? England so abounds with pleasant places that it is difficult to make the election.

We have a pleasant recollection of Harrogate, which is some twenty miles from the good city of York, and has many wonderful natural gifts to recommend it. Let us see what Dr. Pigott and other authorities have to say about it:—

Harrogate is nondescript either as a village or a town. Extremely irregular in the style of its structures, it exhibits lordly hotels, and handsome as well as humble lodgings scattered in curious confusion. Forming a huge quadrant, on its general ground-plan, its curvature is turned southward and eastward, having its extremities expanded into two dissimilar wings. Fronting the whole of this curvature, as also the west



BLACKPOOL, LANCASHIRE.



ward side, is an extensive range of open ground, comprising about two hundred acres. No buildings are allowed upon the open side of the road. Hence the "Stray" provides an easy and inviting retreat for the invalid from his own door to the open air; one of the chief charms of the seaside and a great boon to the convalescent. The Stray is beautifully situated, selected for military reviews, to which it is admirably adapted, and laid out for a race-course. The Stray owners have, during the last few years, greatly contributed to the salubrity of the Stray, by an expensive but systematic draining, so that every part of it is now available for exercise; yet thirty years since Dr. Hunter found the approach to the Tewit Well or "Old English Spaw" inaccessible to carriages, and, scated on a good hunter, he narrowly escaped being bogged, after very considerable exertions in attempting to visit it.

Many circumstances conduce to the salubrity of the atmosphere of this part of Yorkshire. The geological character of the country extending eastward and westward towards the German and Atlantic Oceans, according to Professor Phillips, are peculiarly favourable to dryness of soil. Currents of air, in passing over these large tracts of country, become very considerably modified. The high ground of Harrogate, thus situated, nearly at the narrowest part of England and at about fifty miles distance from the eastern and western coasts, enjoys the oceanic breezes at once softened and dried by a land passage, and nearly purified of saline matter.

Dr. Garnett, the accomplished physician, who sixty-four years ago was the first to form a definite analysis of the springs, tersely declares "No place can boast of a purer or better air than Harrogate. Almost every person, on coming here, experiences a lively, bracing, exhilarating power. Situate at a great height above the level of the sea, it experiences the breeze from whatever point it blows. The air never stagnates, but circulates freely, and is not rendered humid by stagnant water.

The

Like most of the celebrated English Spas, Harrogate was a more village until the discovery of its springs. The Harrogate springs may be arranged into four distinct classes:—

The pure chalybeate, or steel springs.
 The saline chalybeates.
 The mild sulphureous springs.
 The strong sulphureous springs.

4. The strong sulphureous springs.

The Tewit Well is on the common, near the road to Leeds—the Sweet Spa, discovered in 1621, is now the chief chalybeate—the Old Sulphur Wells are inclosed in an octagonal pump-room, and are the property of the town. The Montpellier Sulphur Well is connected with the Crown Hotel, and is inclosed together with the saline chalybeate springs in a fanciful Chinese building. The Starbeck or Knaresborough Spa is midway between Harrogate and Knaresborough. Harlow Carr Springs are situate in a small but picturesque valley about a mile from the town; and there are other springs whose waters are more or less beneficial to health, but equally unpleasant to swallow. There are numerous good hotels, and amusements are not wanting. Several places of great attraction are in the immediate vicinity—the Tower on Harlow Hill, Bolton Priory, Brinham Rocks, Hockfall, Fountains Abbey, Ripon Cathedral, and the beautiful grounds of Studley Royal.

Yes; that is a very fair summary of our recollections of Harrogate; and, like Victorine, we will sleep on it.

But our way lies northward, and we long to hear the sea "murmur of

Yes; that is a very fair summary of our recollections of Harrogate; and, like Victorine, we will sleep on it.

But our way lies northward, and we long to hear the sea "murmur of its august abodes," whilst we lie idly on the beach, and throw stones at nothing. We pant to exchange the rows of street cabs for bathing-machines, and to wear wide-awake and plaid jacket; to see pretty brown faces lighted up with laughter uncontrolled, and lithe graceful forms exercised without restraint beside the sea which guards them. "Britannia rules the waves"—the boast is not worth an old song at this season of the year, for now the waves rule Britannia, and her island children.

Here, lying before us, is a picture of Blackpool, a favourite bathing-place of the Tim Bobbins and Lancashire witches. The origin of its name is not very inviting, Blackpool being derived from a boggy pond at the south end of the village; but that has been drained long ago, and the delightful bathing to be had here, has made Blackpool the favourite resort of crowds of provincial and metropolitan tourists. We read the other day that the visitors from Manchester and Liverpool were so numerous, chiefly of the class who spend but two or three days, that the accommodation fell very short of the demand. Every bedroom was engaged, and hundreds were under the necessity of wending their way to villages some miles distant, or taking coach to Lytham. Many, on reaching those places, had to content themselves for the night with sofas and arm-chairs, and some oven consented to occupy beds of straw. In Blackpool itself matters were no better, where both men and women were sitting on the beach at a late hour in a most disconsolate state. No softer beds than sofas, chairs, and carpeted floors could be obtained by some, while others betook themselves to the humblest cottages. A number found an uneasy dormitory at the railway station, and some few were under the hard necessity of perambulating the streets until the opening of the public houses on Sunday morning.

These wer

in the morning.

But what have we here? A drawing by Mr. Leech; and, with that gentleman's usual consideration, described merely as "Oh! my goodness! it's beginning to rain!"

Mr. Leech has his own reasons, no doubt, for concealing the locality of his delightful picture, and we will not seek to penetrate the mystery; albeit we think we could take either of those charming girls who would confide in our grey hairs a walk to Oliver's Mount or to S——Castle, that looks down upon the sea from its precipitous rock, and "tell strange stories of the deaths of Kings' favourites, and legends of sieges and reprisals, or make dizzy the stout old lady (now windbound in the corner) on a certain ary bridge and not be far from "the Queen of watering-places." But we are silent, and have resolved at Queen of watering-places." But we are silent, and have resolved at once, without sleeping on it, to prove the truth of our conjectures, and ascertain if so much loveliness can be found anywhere on a wet day. If so, it must have rained angels.

A FUGITIVE PRINCE,-It has been already announced that the A FUGITIVE PRINCE,—It has been already announced that the Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, brother of the reigning Grand Duke, after resigning his post as Major in the Prussian Royal Guard, retired to a château belonging to his uncle, the King, at Königsberg. The sensation caused at Berlin and in military circles by this strange affair had scarcely subsided, when it was heard that the Prince had left the above château, and embarked by a steamer for Copenhagen, whence he intends, it is said, to proceed to America. His brother, the reigning Grand Duke, has, on several occasions, advanced him considerable sums, but on this occasion it is said that the debts and liabilities of the Prince amount to more than half a million. It appears that the holders of his bills have refused to enter into any compromise, and that it is to avoid legal proceedings that he has determined to quit Germany for America.

THE CHOLERA AT MADEIRA.—Accounts from Madeira THE CHOLERA AT MADEIRA.—Accounts from Madeira picture in very dark colours the situation of the poor islanders. The deaths by cholera are still above a hundred daily—a very large proportion in a population much below 100,000, and which has been erroneously stated as being 130,000. A private account by the Mindello steam-frigate states that, at the moment of her departure, several hundred dead bodies were lying in the streets of Funchal, and that the authorities were taking measures to have them burned, as burying them was quite impossible!—Letter from Lisbon. BEAR-HUNTING IN RUSSIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

ARKHIP is a peasant of Khotilovo, a tolerably large village in the Valday Mountains, in the government of Jmer, on the old chaussée road between Moscow and St. Petersburg, nearly equidistant from both capital cities of the Russian Empire. He is what they call a *promishlennick*—a man who gets his livelihood by killing all sorts of game and wild beasts for sale. He indiscriminately falls upon partridges, woodcocks, snipes, riapchiks, capercailzies, wild ducks, geese, rabbits, hares, foxes, wolves, bears, &c.; and would not for a moment hesitate to meet the king of animals, the mighty lion himself, if the latter could take a fancy to leave the African deserts and appear in a Russian forest. Arkhip being a sportsman, not con amore, but by necessity, never scruples about the means of getting as amore, but by necessity, never scruples about the means of getting as much game as is required by his calculations to secure for him a comfortable living. He employs snares, nets, traps, wolf-holes, and all that the experience of others or his own ingenuity has taught him to use in order to increase his booty. In his professional rambles he always carries with him his double-barrelled gun, his powder-flask and his lead-pouch; but, though a capital shot himself, he discharges his barrels only in cases of urgent necessity, when, for instance, game gets cautious and cannot be induced to thrust its neck into snares and traps, or when, by a turn round a corner of some ravine, he unexpectedly finds himself face to face with a wolf or an elk. In such an emergency he fires once, seldom twice, and finishes his work with a heavy topor (axe), which is always in his girdle. His usual weapon in attacking a bear is a spear, which costs him little, save the trouble of cutting down a young offshoot of an elm in the woods, and mounting on one end of it an iron arrow-head, and driving crossways a little below a spike of the same metal.

In winter, having fallen upon the footstens of a hear. Arkhin travers

In whiter, having fallen upon the footsteps of a bear, Arkhip traces hint to bis den, returns home to make some necessary preparations, and hint to bis den, returns home to make some necessary preparations, and saway he goes on list dangevous errand. At survise he cutters the forest, and, following the footmarks of the unimal, stops when he is only at away he goes on list dangevous errand. At survise he cutters is hisber and the property of the control of the hand, or he had a partient coll on the hand, or he had a partient coll of the hand the hand had a partient coll of the hand had a partient before the hand had had been a "bance of beatt" unknown to followin. Poor Bruin waking round and round in deadly signages endeavours in vain to break the spear stude of the hand had had been the hand had been the had a "bance of beatt" unknown to followin. Poor Bruin waking round and round in deadly signages endeavours in vain to break the spear stude of the hand had had been to be the had a partient between the had a parti

and assistants. We returned to the village, and the next morning set off to Moscow.

to Moscow.

"The bear weighed eleven poods, or 396 pounds English. His skin, after having been duly prepared by a furrier, was sent over to England, and presented to C. I. Longridge, Esq., as a token of gratitude for his masterly choice of Mr. P.'s excellent gun."

THE DINNER TO THE GUARDS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I READ your leading article of the 30th ult. relative to the dinner to the Guards with much interest, and beg leave to point out to the Lord the Guards with much interest, and beg leave to point out to the Lord Mayor how easily he can act upon your kind hint to another part of the army of the Crimea. At all the dinners, feasts, and speeches, the maimed, the halt, and the blind of this gallant band have been entirely forgotten. Surely this cannot have been intentional? Was there no room for the Crimean pensioners of the Guards at the Surrey Garden's great feast? Have we poor cripples really been already forgotten? It cannot be that the Guardsman sound in wind and limb would have been ashamed to have sat down with me, a Guardsman who am minus a leg. or my brother who has lost an arm. with and time would have been asnamed to have sat down with me, a Guardsman who am minus a leg, or my brother who has lost an arm, or my cousin who has lost an eye, although from these casualties we have been compelled to give up the red rag and minié. I don't believe it. Then what was it that encluded us? The fact was it was

believe it. Then what was it that excluded us? The lact was to too great a show.

Now, then, is the time for the Lord Mayor to exhibit his hospitality by giving a feast to the men who left their limbs, their eyes, and their health in the field of battle; and, depend upon it, he may have a goodly assemblage of all arms of the survice, and make many a heart glad, by applying to our staff officers who pay us our pensions, who can give the names of all the Crimean pensioners in and about London, Woolwich, &c.; and he may rest assured, maimed as we are, we would do ample justice to his good fare, and give him hearty thanks for it, although we can wear nothing better than genteel mufti to sport our medals on. I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A CRIMEAN PENSIONER,

With a medal and four bars, medal for distinguished

With a medal and four bars, medal for distinguished conduct, and French war medal.

P.S. I hope our friends in the country may be equally well treated. 1st September, 1856.

DR. JAMES BOWEN THOMPSON AND THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

Having been travelling about I have not regularly received the Illustrated London News, and thus was not aware of your notice of the Euphrates Valley Railway till I saw it quoted in the Record. Will you allow me to remind you that your own valuable paper was among the very earliest to notice this plan when it was first brought before the public in the year 1851 by its talented projector, the late lamented Dr. James Bowen Thompson?

In your Journal of the 20th September, 1851 (No. 517), you enter into full particulars of this route, accompanied by many interesting sketches, map, &c. The large map, drawn by Wyld, was hung up at the Great Exhibition of the Crystal Palace; and in the same year Dr. Thompson had the honour to submit all his plans, &c., to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Secretary of State, and other members of her Majesty's Ministry, who entered warmly into the proposal for opening this communication with our Indian empire. General Chesney, too, as well as the officers of his expedition, gave it their hearty concurrence, and aided Dr. Thompson with many valuable suggestions.

suggestions.

Dr. Thompson, who had long resided in the East, and taken an active share in promoting the moral and religious improvement of the many mingling races occupying those vast regions of classic and biblical interest, locked forward to the carrying out of this railway as a great means for reviving the civilisation and commerce of bygone ages, and introducing the Gospel in the very cradle of the human race. So deeply was he impressed both with the importance and feasibility of this work that he resigned a very promising practice in London, and at his own expense repaired to Constantinople to secure the sanction of the Turkish Government. The Sultan at once entered into this plan, and appointed a council, composed of the leading members of the Divan; but their attention was diverted from all plans of internal improvement by the threatened rupture with Russia. Thus his proposal remained in abeyance till last year, when, just at the very moment of its being revived, Dr. Thompson, who was proceeding to Constantinople to offer his services to our sick and suffering army, fell a victim to malignant fever, and died at Kululee

proceeding to Constantinopie to oner his services to our sick and suffering army, fell a victim to malignant fever, and died at Kululee Hospital, in August last year.

I trust, Sir, that you will feel it to be but justice to the memory of the dead to associate his name with his own work, so far as he was permitted to take a part in it.

A CONSTANT READER.

THE PROPOSED NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE. (To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

I am greatly delighted by your Leader of last week on the subject of a New Translation of the Bible, as it certainly conveys my views, and, I believe, the opinions of most reflecting Englishmen. Permit me to add one other reason to those you assign for the strong feeling of Englishmen in favour of the authorised version as a whole. It is that the translation is in the strong, simple, and idiomatic vernacular English of Shakspeare, for he began to write about 1594, and died in 1616. The authorised version was commenced in 1607 and finished in 1611. Therefore, these great models of English style are coincident in point of time.

In the revision of our English translation by Eastern scholars, which you recommend, will you permit me to add a caution—from jealousy as to any unnecessary interference with the Text—that, however profound the scholars may be in Eastern and classical literature, the revision should not be confided to them alone (for profound classics are often unmeet judges of their own mother tongue): men of approved skill and good taste in English literature should form part of any commission to revise the Bible. Scotland, too, should justly contribute members to such a commission.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, Anglo-Saxon.

Liverpool, 25th August, 1856.

Liverpool, 25th August, 1856.

THE SEES OF LONDON AND DURHAM. (To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sproughton Rectory, Ipswich, Aug. 30, 1856.

HAVING seen in a paragraph of the LLUSTRATED LONDON News under the head of "The Sees of London and Durham," that the terms of the resignation of Nicholas de Farnham, and the amount of his retiring allowsignation of Nicholas de Farnham, and the amount of his retiring allowance are not recorded, I beg to refer you to Godwin's "Catalogue of the Bishops," where it is said of this same Nicholas, "The year 1249 he obtained licence of the Pope to resigne this his Bishopricke, and about Candle-masse indeed gave it over, reserving only unto himselfe for his maintenance during his life, three mannors, with the appurtenances Hoveden, Stocton, and Ensugton. His successor began a little to wrangle with him about that reservation, but could not infringe it." I am, &c., HENRY J. HASTED.

THE AGAPEMONE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

BRIDGWATER, Aug. 30th, 1856.
HAVING seen some remarks in your Paper of this day concerning the Agapemone, I desire to call your serious attention to the same. No statement made by any one of, or belonging to, the Agapemone, could have warranted such a monstrous assertion as that Mr. Prince was the Messiah; and I beg to give it the most unqualified denial. Through ignorance or roolishness, or both, some have implously said that Mr. Prince was God, or Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost; but Mr. Prince and all who reside here regard such an idea with the utmost abhorrence. And I regret to find that a newspaper so respectable as yours should have admitted into its columns such an abominable and blasphemous statement without being certified of its correctness.

I have to request that you will give the same publicity to this denial that you have given to the assertion.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
G. R. THOMAS.

information in the paragraph complained of was copied from a provincial

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.-We know nothing of the Agapemone. The

CHESS.

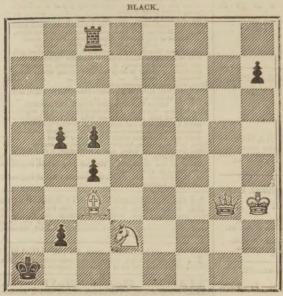
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

rded to the author of No. 653,

ated in colours, and may be had by the dozen or the hundred. rgu's Consultation Cannes, one only is played each week. 2. It is etc. that Mr. Harrwaz, after an absence of two years from the Chess is himself in Paris as a professor of the game.

No. 654, by Mercator, Derevon, M.P., 6. D., Excter; Julius Bituns, L. S., D., Tumkin, Barbara, Omicron, W. P. G., J. P., M. D., 7, Alpha, N. C., Theta, Wadham Coll., D. D., Etoniensis, Snug, C. L., P., Christchurch, Will Watch, Semper Idem, A. Clerk, T. S., G. W., Diggory, Philip, Halifax, Rover, S. W. T., Miranda, F. T., of Derby, Dr. Field, Samson, are correct. by Omega, Tumkin, Bushy, H. S., W. P., T. S. M., Delta, Sub-A Frenchman, Grenadier, Mercury, G. S., F. R. S., P. P., J. Co. B., D. C. L., F., Oxford, B. A., Old Salt, Miranda, A Learneftler, G. F., S., M., Philo-Chess, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 655. By Mr. H. TURTON.



WHITE

White, playing first, is to mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Consultation Games at the St. George's Club continued. Game played by Mr. Staunton and an Amateur, against Mr. Löwenthal and Captain Kennedy.

(Ruy Lopez' Knight's Game.)							
WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK				
(Mr. L. & Ally).	(Mr. S. & Ally).	(Mr. L. & Ally).	(Mr. S. & Ally).				
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	28. Q to K B 2nd (k)	Q to Q R 4th				
2. K Ktto K B3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	29. B to Q 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd				
3. K B to Q Kt 5th		30. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd				
(a)	121111111111111111111111111111111111111	31. K to R sq	Kt to K Kt 4th				
4. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	32. B takes Kt	K B P takes B				
5. Castles	KB to QB 4th	33. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q Kt 4th(l)				
6. P to Q 3rd		34. R to Q 3rd (m)	Q to K 4th				
7. Q B to K Kt 5th		35. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3d (n)				
8. Q to K R 5th		36. KR to KB 3d (0)	P to Q Kt 3rd				
9. P to K B 4th		37. P to K R 4th	K to Kt 2nd				
10. QB to KR4th		38. P to K R 5th	P takes K R P				
11. P to K B 5th	Q B to K B 2nd	39. P takes P	R to Q sq (p)				
12. Q to K Kt 4th (c)	K to K R sq	40. Q to K Kt 2nd	P to Q B 4th				
13. KRtoKB3rd(d	P to Q B 3rd	41. P takes P	P takes P				
14. K B to Q R 4th		42. Q to K 2nd	Q R to Q 2nd				
15. K B to Q Kt 3rd		43. K to Kt 2nd	KR to KB 3rd				
16. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to R R 3rd	44. K to R 3rd	QR to KB2nd				
17. Q to K B 4th (e)	Q to K 2nd	45. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 5th				
18. KR to KR 3rd	B takes B (f)		(ch) (q)				
19. Q R P takes B		46. K takes P	K to KR 2nd				
20. Q to K B3rd	P to Q 4th (g)	47. K to K R3rd (r)	QR to KKt 2nd				
21. Q R to K Bsq (h)		48. Q to K R 2nd	Q to K sq				
22. B to K Kt 3rd		49. KR to KKt 3rd	QR to K 2nd (8)				
	B takes Kt	50. Q to K Kt sq	Q tks KRP (ch)				
	P takes K P		Q to K sq				
	Kt to KB 2nd (i)	52. K to B 2nd	QR tks KP(t)				
	QR to K sq		R takes P(ch)				
27. Q R to K sq	Q to Q B 4th	54. K to K 2nd	Q takes R (ch)				
And in a few more moves White hauled down their colours.							

openings, it is in vain to expect the second player in games of consequence will ga a rule! With ought but P to K 3rd, or P to Q B 4th sq. Black moved P to K 4th here, in the hoj valueing their opponents to play an "Evans," a "Scotch," or some other lively opening; as the latter preferred the "Lopez," Black only subjected themselves to a disadvantage for purpose. We cannot help again expressing a wish, if these Consultation Games are to go share the two parties will diversify the entertainment a little by playing a series of open ga. (b) This, like every other defence to the Lopez game we have ever seen, is highly jectionable.

onable.

Promising to take the K B Pawn and bring matters to a very summary conclusion.

Already, from the nature of the opening, White have a fine bold attacking position; and certainly maintain it for a long time with remarkable determination.

Threatening, our young friends may be told, to take the K B Pawn for nothing.

This exchange takes off a little of the pressure, but Black's situation is far from able.

envisibe.

(9) The suggestion of this move is due to the skilful Amateur who was on Mr. Stannton's side. Mr. S. was rather opposed to it, and we believe upon examination it will be found to be, though ingenious, not altogether sound.

(h) This move is not in keeping with White's previous play. They should rather, we think, have attacked the Queen, ex. gr.:—

the Queen, ex. gr.;—
21. B to K Kt 3rd
22. Kt takes P
(1f they take the Pawn with Queen, it costs them a piece.)
23. Q R to K sq
And Black have a bad game.
(*) 21.

And Black have a bud game.

Q to K 2nd

22. Q R to K sq

And again White have much the best of the situation.

(i) Black at length begin to breathe a little freely, and although not yet out of danger,

see their way to a secure defence.

(k) Well played.

(l) This, leaving the K Kt Pawn and Queen's Pawn to be taken was very insidious. That

s was judicious is not to our mind quite certain. We see, indeed, clearly, that if White had

aken the K Kt Pawn (a tempting capture) they must have lost the game at once.

34. Q takes K Kt P

and White have no resource. But could they not have taken the Queen's Pawn, at least

without disadvantage? Let us suppose—

34. Q takes Q P

K R takes P or (*)

34. Q takes Q P

35. K R to K B 3rd (best)

(If, instead of so playing, they took the K R Pawn, checking, they would lose.)

K R to K B sq

(There may be a better move for Black than this, but it does not occur to us. If they play K R to K th, White can reply with K R to K B 7th, and have the best of the bargain; and 7 Q to K 4th, White may play Q to Q B 3rd, or Q to Q 7th, without any inferiority of force or situation.)

36. P to Q B 3rd-and the game is about equal. (*) 34. 35. K R to K B 3rd Even game

47. KR to KB 4th QR to KKt 2nd (ch) | 48. K to B 3rd KR to KB sq

47. K R to K B 4th Q R to K Kt 2nd (ch) | 48. K to B 3rd K R to K B sq (The idea of this elever coup de répos is due to Mr. 8.'s ally; and it was the overlooking this move which rendered the former doubtful of the soundness of giving up the K Kt P.)

49. Q to K R 2nd (If Q to Q 2nd, or to K B 2nd, Black play K R to K Kt sq, with an irresistible attack.)

K R takes K B P Q takes R And White cannot help themselves.

(a) Far better than taking the K R Pawn at once. (1) The coup de grace.

(a) Instead of taking the Rook they might have played R to K Kt 7th (ch), or R to K B 3rd, but the result would have been equally fattal to them. Suppose, in the first place, 53. K R to K Kt 7th (ch) K to R sa | 55. Q takes Q (ch) K takes Q

53. K R to K Kt 7th (ch) K to R sq | 55. Q takes Q (ch) K takes Q (ch), and wins, St. K R to K Kt 8th (ch) Q takes K R | 56. R takes R R takes P (ch), and wins,

53. K R to K B 3rd 54. Q takes R takes Q R | 55. K takes Q K to K Kt 2nd, Q takes Q (ch) | And wins, of course.

A CHESS TOURNEY IN THE PROVINCES. BIRMINGHAM v. WORCESTER.

BIRMINGHAM v. WORCESTER.

A few months back we published a short account of an encounter which took place in Birmingham between five of the Birmingham and five of the Worcester amateurs, in which the former were victorious. On Monday, the 25th inst, the return match, with an equal number of competitors on each side, came off in the Lecture-room of the Natural History Museum, Worcester, and with a very different result. On this occasion the players were paired off by arrangement, and each pair played three games, the score at the end being as follows:—

WORCESTER PLAYERS Lord Lyttelton Mr. Longmore Mr. Zachary Mr. Nicol Mr. Gillam	3	BIRMING Mr. Avery Mr. Blythe Mr. Fry Mr. Empson, j Mr. Peters	un.	**	2 0 0 2 1
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The Worcester Club, therefore, won three matches out of five; and, on the whole, won ten games to their adversaries' five.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

THE POSTERN TOWER, ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.



We this week redeem our promise of returning to the sketches furnished by Cuthbert Bede, of Alnwick Castle. The Postern Tower, or Sally-port, is one of the sixteen towers flanking the Castle wall. It is adjacent (on the left hand) to Hotspur's Chair and the Bloody Gap. Its upper part is now used as a museum for ancient arms, armour, &c. Its lower portion is fitted up as a laboratory. One of the most memorable sieges sustained by Alnwick Castle was in the reign of William Rufus, when it was gallantly defended by Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, from the assault of the Scots, under the command of Malcolm III. The garrison were on the point of surrendering when a private soldier undertook their deliverance. He rode forth armed, carrying the keys of the Castle dangling from his lance, and presented himself in a suppliant posture before the King, as if to deliver up the keys; Malcolm advanced to receive them, and the trooper speared him through the heart. The monarch fell dead instantly, and in the confusion which ensued the soldier sprung upon his horse, dashed through the swollen river and reached a place of safety. Prince Edward, the King's eldest son, advancing rashly to avenge his father's death, fell mortally wounded by the enemy. The generally received name of the soldier who performed this daring exploit is Hammond, and the spot where he swam the river (near to where the bridge now stands) was called "Hammond's Ford."

A chapel and hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, was built by Eustace de Vescy, to the memory of Malcolm, "mortally wounded," says the Chronicle, "near a certain spring, leaving his name to the same spring, for ever, whence that spring is called in the English tongue, 'Malcolm's Well." The well and the site of the hospital were discovered in 1845. Two or three hundred yards to the north of the chapel is a cross, (supposed to be built on the very spot where Malcolm was slain), which was restored in 1774, by the Duchess of Northumberland. The cross bears the following inscriptions:

MALCOLM HL.,

MALCOLM III., KING OF SCOTLAND, BESIEGING ALNWICK CASTLE, WAS SLAIN HERE, NOV. XIII., AN. MXCIII.

K. MALCOLM'S CROSS DECAYED BY TIME, WAS RESTORED BY HIS DESCENDANT, ELIZABETH. DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND. MDCCLXXIV.

NOTES.

BLACK-LETTER BALLADS.—The publication of the catalogue of Mr. BLACK-LETTER BALLADS.—The publication of the catalogue of Mr. Daniel's Elizabethan ballads, entitles you to the warmest thanks of every lover of early English literature. It is, indeed, a remarkable collection, and until you were fortunate enough to discover the "open sesame," appears to have been preserved from the unhallowed gaze of "curious impertinents" as rigidly as the famous Pepys and Percy folios themselves. Having done thus much towards the disinterment of those treasures, let us hope you will go a step farther and enhance the obligations of the public by printing a few of the ballads in extenso. Some are, doubtless, too free of speech for these starched and dainty days; but there must be many to which this objection carnot apply, and that with trifling alteration or excision, might be read by the most squeamish.—An OLD ROXBURGHER. OLD ROXBURGHER.

STRANGE IF TRUE.—According to one of Cole's MS. notes, a strange if Irue.—According to one of Cole's MS. notes, a pamphlet published in 1703, has the following odd title:—"The Deformity of Sin cured; a sermon preached at St. Michael's Crooked-lane, before the Prince of Orange, by the Rev. J. Crookshanks. Sold by Matthew Denton at the Crooked Billet, near Cripplegate, and by all other booksellers. The words of the text are—"Every crooked path shall be made straight;" and the Prince before whom it was preached was deformed in his person.—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

SAVOY HOSPITAL. In the Code of Ordinances for the Government of the Savoy Hospital, founded by Henry VII., the following very curious regulations occur:—"De non Indendo ad talos.—And whereas it becomes the good and honest to be adorned with good and honest manners: we do, therefore, command that no master, &c., in any manner, privately or openly, play at dice, cards (cartas), or any other illicit or prohibited games (jocos) within the said hospital. But they may at all times play at chess (scacces), and at the time of our Lord's nativity for forty days, at tables, without fraud and blasphemy, and great sums of money; nor provoke tipplings, murmurings, strifes, and quarrels.

And that none of them be a night-walker, or on any night lie, or dare to be without the hosand quarrels.

And that none of them be a night-walker, or on any night lie, or dare to be, without the hospital, in any place within two miles of the same hospital, beyond seven o'clock in the evening. And that none of them, nor any woman (thirteen were ordained to reside there) nourish, keep, or carry dogs of any kind, or ravenous birds, within or without the hospital."

H. A. K, Bath. QUERIES.

Dr. Johnson and Bishop Percy.—Shortly after the publication of the first edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" it is known to this querist that Bishop Percy had the several volumes unbound, and interleaved with blank paper, on which from time to time he recorded numerons anecdotes relative to Dr. Johnson, with whom for a long period he was on terms of intimacy, as also of several of his friends, who were well known to him. The volumes were likewise enriched with comments—occasionally severe ones—on Boswell's statements; so that the whole of the interleaved pages were filled with observations in the Bishop's handwriting. This work was not included in that portion of his library sold to Lord Caledon; neither does it appear to remain in possession of any member of the Bishop's family. Can any of your readers contribute such information as may aid in the discovery of this really interesting literary relic?—B.

Popiana.—In one of Pope's letters to Martha Blount, August

POPIANA.—In one of Pope's letters to Martha Blount, August 7. 1716, he says:—"If you have seen a late advertisement, You will know that I have not told a lie (which we both abominate), but equivocated pretty genteelly." At this time there was a paper war respecting the "Court Poems," the "Parody on the First Psalm," &c., and the poet's equivocating advertisement must needs be curious. Can any of your readers tell me where it is likely to be found?—JABEZ.

ANSWERS.

THE FIRST STEAM-BOAT.—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 817, page 204, is a communication signed "C. Mansfield Ingleby," which states that "the first steam-boat made in this kingdom was constructed by Miller at Dalswinton, about the year 1790-96." Your correspondent appears to labour under an error. I remember whilst attending the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Hull, in 1853, that a report was read upon steam navigation by Mr. Oldham, C.E., which stated (among other things) that in 1736 J. Hulls took out a patent for a steam-boat, which was the first attempt ever made to apply steam for the purpose of navigation; at least nothing of an older date is upon record. Again, in 1787, Messrs. Furnace and Ashton built a steam-boat which plied upon the river between Hull and Beverley, and was afterwards sold to the Prince of Wales, who had it fitted up as a pleasure-boat. From this it will appear that the boat used on the Forth and Clyde Canal was built subsequent to the above dates.—J. KING WATTS, F.R.G.S., F.E.S., &c., St. Ives, Hunts. THE FIRST STEAM-BOAT .- In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON

PINE-CONES OF NINEVEH.—In Mr. Combe's description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum (Part I. pl. 4) mention is made of a statue of Bacchus found, in 1766, in the Villa Strozzi, and placed in the Vatican (afterwards removed to the French collection and restored in 1814), on the drapery of which across the breast was the Greek word ΣΑΡΔΑΝΑΠΑΛΟΣ —"Sardanapalus." The statue represented, he says, the bearded Indian or Bassarian Bacchus. In the Townley Gallery (Room III., No. 4) is a bas-relief representing the visit of Bacchus, on his return from India, to Icarus, where the thyrsus, or pine-cone, as commonly termed, is borne by a faun. This Bacchus is bearded, crowned with flowers, and heavily clothed. Bacchus is rarely represented without the thyrsus (See Townley Gallery, Room I., No. 30), near resembles your plate in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 780, which last represents the wine as poured over lions, and the pine-cone is fixed on a pedestal. In the Greek the Bacchus is not bearded, and is slightly draped, after the more modern Greek style. In the Assyrian the King is well bearded, and full dressed. The Adonis, of Syrian extraction, and Atys were probably only other forms of Bacchus, Clemens Alexandrinus stating that Διόνυσον τωès 'Αστω προσαγορεύεσθαι θέλουσω (p. 12 Morel). "Some consider Attis to be Bacchus" and Ansonius (Epig. 29) says Βάκχος ἐνὶ ζωοῖσω, ἐνὶ φθιμένοιs 'Αίδωνεὺs—"I am Bacchus amongst the living and Adonis (Ædoneus) in Hades." (See Townley Gallery, Room VI., No. 7). The thyrsus might be made of any young sprout, particularly of lettuce. It was merely the symbol of germination, or the initial state to fructification. The act of pruning the vine was indicated in the emasculation of Bacchus; the knife is constantly to be found in the hands of Bacchus; the knife is constantly to be found in the hands of Bacchus; the knife is constantly to be found in the hands of Bacchus; the Assyrian King, in your No. 780, is worshiping the productive powers of nature (See Clem. Alex. l. c.)—T. J. B PINE-cones of Nineven.—In Mr. Combe's description of the

Welsh Bishops.—In answer to the query of your correspondent Welsh Bishops.—In answer to the query of your correspondent "Wakefield," in reference to the first introduction of Christianity into Wales, I would refer him to Archbishop Ussher's "Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitatis," and to Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible." It appears that Aristobulus, one of the seventy Disciples, and mentioned by St. Paul (Romans xvi. 10), was the first Bishop sent into Wales. He was at first domiciliated in the family of Brennus (or Brân), the father of Caractacus, and probably returned with him from Rome (A.D. 59). He was consecrated by St. Paul, a Missionary Bishop to this country, where he preached the Gospel, and established the Church of Christ; he was severely treated, dragged through the market-places, and at length suffered martyrdom.—C. P.

ORANGE-BLOSSOMS WORN AT WEDDINGS.—Orange-blossoms may have been adopted for the adornment of a bride in preference to any other white flower, because in the language of flowers it is the emblem of chastity, and also because it is significant of fecundity. It is said to have been employed in the same way by the Saracens.—J. W. D., Chelmsford.

This flower is adopted as heir well.

This flower is adopted as being emblematical of fruitfulness and rosperity, being not only an evergreen, but the only plant, it is said, thich produces fruit and flowers at the same time.—Z. S.

Answer to Latin Charade.—Your correspondent E. M., Bognor, in your impression for August 23rd, proposes the following ingenious charade:—

Totum pone, fluit ; caput aufer, splendet in armis ; Caudam deme, volat ; viscera tolle, dolet.

I beg to offer him the accompanying solution, in the same metre:-Totum pone, fluit Capuam Vulturnus ad urbem Tolle caput, splendens Turnus ad arma vocat Caudam deme, volat vultur; si viscera tollas, Vulnere lœsa dolent viscera, cauda, caput. E. L. London.

Answer to Alcaic Charade:

Nil bile nigrâ "tristius" est mihi.
Fesso quietem grata cubilia
Proebent. Dolores hine remoti
Sint, careatque cubile bile.

JOHN MASON, Sherburn Vicarage.

CHARTER OF QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THE WOMEN OF GRIMSBY—That Queen Elizabeth granted a charter conferring certain municipal privileges on the daughters of freemen of the borough of Great Grimsby as a compensation for their want of beauty, is obviously not true; for, in the 13th Richard II., "It was ordained and agreed by the mayor and all the community that thereafter all men who had married, or who should in future marry, the daughters of burgesses of the town of Grimsby; and who had lived, or in future should live, with them as with their wives for one whole year within the liberty of the said town; should only give to the community for holding their burgage writ, every of them 20s., and not more, according to the ancient custom of the said town." The tale of the Queen's charter is about on a par with the tradition of the ancient mode of choosing the Mayor of Grimsby, which is as follows:—The burgesses assembled at the church, and selected three of the worthiest of themselves as candidates for the office, who were then conducted, with a bunch of hay tied to each of their backs, to the common pound, into which they were placed blindfolded with a calf, and he whose bunch of hay was first eaten by the calf was thereupon declared the Mayor for the ensuing year.—A

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

question. In this version, October, November, and December, are described as Wheezy, Snezezy, Freezey.

John Evans, Wreshall.—The encaustic tiles in question are called Norman, being introduced into England subsequently to the Conquest, but their particular date it is impossible to fix. You may, perhaps, obtain more precise information respecting them, by applying to the Architectural Society, in Cannon-row.

G. F. E. HAWKE.—The copy of the Beccles Broadside, preserved by the Royal Society is mutilated. The only perfect one known is that mentioned in the portion of the catalogue of Mr. Daniel's collection which we gave last week.

EUSTACE W. JACOB.—The "Gentine Intercepted Letter," purporting to be from Charles Edward's confessor, to Cardinal York, bears internal evidence of being a fabrication got upfor party purposes during the memorable '45.

H. E. B.—Unpublished letters to or from the accomplished editor of the "Reliques of Ancien Poetry," will be a very acceptable contribution to our "Memorabilia."

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